THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 "
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1870. NO. 138.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CADETSHIP INVESTIGATION.

Ex-Congressman Pettis Makes a Defense—Uneasiness Among those Implicated—Taking of Next Census—Changes Suggested by Commissioner Walker—The Educational Bureau Safely Through Committee of the Whole—The Increase of the Currency—Enlargement of the Election Committee of the House—Mr. Voorhees's Personal Explanation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1870.

The Cadetship Matter.

The Military Committee was in session on the cadetship inquiry all day. Mr. Pettis, of the last House, appeared by his next friend, but still not anchored in breaking the force of the evidence taken against him. M. D. Landon returned to the city voluntarily, and appeared before the committee. He testified that he caused the advertisement which appeared in New York, and which led to the inquiry of the House, to be inserted, but that he did it of his own notion, and with no regard to any particular cadetship. He was the broker in the case of Commodore Upshur's son, appointed by Hoge, of South Carolina. He received thirteen hundred dollars to go to Annapolis, and prevail upon the one first appointed by Hoge to withdraw. Landon says he paid four hundred dollars to the Annapolis party. There is no evidence that Hoge was aware of the use of his money. This Landon is the same who figured as tutor in the case of Dailey, appointed by Whittemore. He appears to have been briskly engaged in the business of obtaining cadetships for some time. In the case of Golladay's appointment, the committee has evidence that two thousand dollars were paid to certain parties. No evidence, however, there is nothing yet to show that Mr. Golladay was in any sense implicated in the matter. Two persons from the Navy Department were examined at length, but nothing anything new. Whittemore was not at the Capitol at all to-day. Whether he will or will not attempt defense of himself to-morrow is not known, as he has mostly declined to see visitors. The talk among those who know a disposition to speak in his behalf is that a member of this Congress cannot be expelled for acts done in the previous Congress, but this argument is scouted by lawyers. Spyker is circulating a card to-night, in which he explicitly denies all the charges affecting him. There is a great deal of uneasiness among all those implicated, as everybody understands that if justice is executed against Whittemore, Logan will report against the others at once.

The Next Census.

General Walker, Superintendent of the census, has made a careful examination of the census law, and come to the conclusion that some minor changes in it are both advisable and necessary. He will, in a short bill, with a letter of explanation, was sent to Secretary Cox, and by him to-day warmly indorsed to Congress. The original returns made by enumerators of census go to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the practice heretofore has been to send one copy thereof to the census office and another to the county clerk's office. General Walker holds that this last named copy is wholly needless, and recommends its abolishment at a saving to the Treasury of nearly one-half the cost of paper for returns, and hundreds of thousands of dollars in writing. The slave schedule must of course be discontinued. Schedules are now returnable by the middle of May, and in his report Mr. Walker advises legislation requiring a return of the schedules of population and mortality by the middle of August, so that, if necessary, they can be used in the basis of representation for next Congress. Penalties are now imposed on persons who refuse to answer the questions in some of the schedules, and he recommends that these be extended to all of them. Assistant marshals or enumerators are now appointed by marshals, and he strongly urges that this appointment should be subject to confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior, to the end that a good class of men may be secured, especially in the South, where it is expected that a large population consequent upon the war will render it difficult in any event to get correct returns.

The Educational Bureau.

The Bureau of Education has successfully gone through Committee of the Whole of the House by a vote of 85 to 56, which is a more favorable vote than its most sanguine friends expected. The Committee on Appropriations had not only refused it any money, but had inserted in their bill a provision repealing the law by which it was created. This provision was ruled out last Saturday on a point of order, and to-day Mr. Arnell, Chairman of the Committee on Education, moved the insertion of a paragraph appropriating fifteen thousand dollars. This was opposed by Messrs. Farnsworth and Lawrence among the Republicans and Beck, McNeely, Wood, Niblack and Cox, among the Democrats, and supported by Cobnell, Garfield, Kelley, Hoar, Roots, Townsend, Sargent, Banks, Buckley and Dawes, the latter speaking against his Committee and for the bureau with great force and effect. The vote was pretty nearly on party lines, the negative being mostly made upof Democrats. The paragraph has yet to undergo a yea and nay vote when the bill comes into the House from Committee of the Whole.

The Currency Increase.

The House Banking Committee to-day took the Loughridge instructions yesterday adopted by the House. They were found susceptible of two widely different interpretations. Some persons held that they might obey the order by reporting the Senate currency bill with the addition of five millions. Others held that the House intended to report for the issue of fifty millions in addition to what is given by the Senate bill. The Committee finally decided to adopt this last named view, and as soon as it can be drawn up will announce their readiness to report a new bill for fifty millions addition to our circulation. A favorable vote on this will, of course, be much affected by inflations. Its passage by the House is doubtful, and defeat in the Senate as certain as anything in the future can be.

The Contested Cases.

The increase in the number of the Committee on Elections will have the effect to materially hasten all pending cases. They will be at once distributed among the five committees, and as fast as these can examine a case, it will be reported to the House.

Mr. Voorhees's Explanation.

The personal explanation of Mr. Voorhees to-day in the House attracted great attention, and was in the best spirit on his part, and made a strong impression on members. He denied in the most earnest manner that he had ever been a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, or of any other secret political association.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

REYNOLDS CONVICTED OF MURDER.

The jury in the case of John Reynolds, *alias* Sylvester Reese, charged with the murder of Wm. Townsend, this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Sentence deferred until Monday.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

A man named Thomas Doyle, for whom the United States detectives have been searching a long time, and said to be one of the most clever counterfeiters, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday.

P. B. Emory was arrested for passing a counterfeit $10 treasury note, and on his person were found $1450 in counterfeit money. He was held for examination.

EXPORTS.

The exports of specie the past week were $3,-28,785.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The examination of the case of Cook and Farrington, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with whiskey, was continued to-day before Commissioner Betts. While it was in progress proceedings were being taken by Collector Bailey, before Judge Blatchford, to confiscate the property of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, of which firm Cook is a member. The property is valued at $125,000, and will (or confiscation is divided into five cases, in each of which the informer, the Collector secures a moiety of $5,000, which, with other fees, &c., allowed, will amount to about 50 per cent. of the total amount. The remaining 50 per cent. goes to the United States Treasury.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

President Grant sent to the House a large mass of documents on Cuban affairs. Much of them had been previously sent to the Senate and published. Gen Sickles writes, on the 17th of November, that the Spanish Ministry desire intimate relations with the United States, and would extend free institutions to Cuba were the Cubans prepared for free institutions; that the Government has been asked to order immediate elections for the Cortes in Cuba, but had refused because the native population would not participate; that the Cuban question could not be considered in the Cortes while Cuba was in rebellion; that the Government were prepared to recommend the largest liberty. General Sickles urged the immediate proclamation of universal Peace as the best way to terminate the difficulties. In reply they said they would soon be prepared. An armistice was regarded as impracticable. They stated that the Cuban question could be settled when the war was ended on the basis of self-government and commercial liberty, and that slavery will be gradually and peacefully abolished.

Minister Sickles, December 28th, alludes to the attacks daily made in Spain as to the course of the United States. The winter campaign in Cuba is regarded as a failure. Despondency is apparent in all except official circles.

January 7th, Minister Sickles, January 20th, that the public interest felt in the United States in Cuban affairs has decreased since the flagrant violations of the law by the agents of the insurgents had become known, and had alienated public sympathy. Had the Junta expended their money and energy in sending to the insurgents arms and munitions of war, they ought to have done so consistent with our own statutes and with the law of nations, instead of devoting them to deliberate violation of the laws of the United States, and had they, in lieu of the illegal employment of persons within the domain of the United States to get armed bands to Cuba, proceeded thither themselves to take personal part in the struggle for independence, it is possible the result would have been different in Cuba, and it is certain there would have been a more ardent feeling in the United States in favor of their cause, and more respect for their own sincerity and personal courage. It becomes more apparent everyday that the contest will not terminate without the abolition of slavery. This government considers the government at Madrid as committed to that result. Several times recently positive assurance to this effect from more than one member of the Cabinet. You will, therefore, frankly state that this government, relying upon the assurances so often given will expect steps to be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies, as well as for the early initiation of the promised reforms.

Among the documents is a letter of Consul General Hall to Assistant Secretary of State Davis, February 9, in which he alludes to the trouble in Cuba, saying the inability to protect the lives of peaceful inhabitants, or punish the atrocities being daily committed is found in the absence of United States vessels of war in Cuban ports. They may be needed for the purpose of offering refuge to citizens of the United States in the event of a popular outbreak.

The documents on the Cuban question sent to the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs contain General Sickles's note to Silvela, English Minister of State, of September 28, withdrawing the offer previously made of the good offices of the United States with the insurgents of Cuba. Silvela, October 8, replied to the effect that Spain had accepted the offer with gratitude, though she could not accept the basis on which it was founded, and which it now appears constituted the essential condition of the offer. The Spanish government could not accept these bases, the first of which was the independence of Cuba, because even if they had wished it, it was not within their competence to assent to a dismemberment of the territory of the monarchy without the permission or authorization of the Cortes; but the Cortes, far from permitting and authorizing this, manifested by a unanimous resolution of the permanent commission that they were ready to lend their entire support to the Government in an activated and dignified policy on the Cuban question, calculated to preserve the integrity of the nation and national honor.

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The following card from Gen. J. H. Sypher will appear in to-morrow's papers:

"My attention has been recently called to paragraphs in newspapers associating my name with the publication of the alleged speech to the military and naval academies of the United States. The speech is a forgery, but circulated, are false and slanderous. There is no evidence before the House of my connection with it, and I am confident the House of Representatives will not permit its members to be assailed directly or indirectly in the sale of cadetships. I invite and challenge investigation by the House.

(Signed) "J. H. SYPHER."

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The steamer Tarifa, arrived from Naples today, brings all that was saved of the New York yacht Meteor, lost in the Mediterranean.

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Among the cabin passengers in the missing steamer, City of Boston, are Mrs. M. Osgrave, Mr. Guiguene, Mrs. Morton, J. Wagniare wife, four children and infant, James Anshel, M. A. Praiger, J. McCall, E. P. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bigelow, Mr. Ingraham, James Osegrave, Mr. Lawder, R. J. McDonald, James McKinnon, John Lovett—Gordon.

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WINNEPEG.

Hudson Bay Company's Officers Arrested for Tampering With the Council—Serious Trouble Anticipated.

CHICAGO, February 22.—A letter to the St. Paul *Press*, dated Pembina, February 10th, brings intelligence from Winnepeg, to the effect that Wm. McTavish, of the Hudson Bay Company, and Dr. Cowan, also a prominent officer of the Hudson Bay Company, were detected tampering with the members of the Provincial Council, in order to secure the final adoption of the Bill of Rights; whereupon General Riell had both arrested and placed in confinement. The latter is a son of Thos. Scatlin, a leading Canadian, who, it will be remembered, took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government, and was retained in his former office, the position of the Winnepeg jail, endeavored to gain access to the prisoners, and being refused, threatened to raise a force to liberate them, whereupon he was also arrested and placed in confinement. A private letter says Riell is not yet definet, and agents of Canada persist in attempting to corrupt the representatives of the people. There will yet be serious trouble in the settlement.

John Falstaff.

No one ever yet said that old Jack Falstaff was a particularly moral man, though from the reputed size of his waist he must have been a lover of good things. The times in which the old sea-grace lived had much to do with his estimate, no doubt. What must have been the morals of a country and an age when "sack" was the favorite beverage and Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale unknown? †

CONGRESS.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Senator Schurz's Bill for a Civil Service Commission—Printing Speeches Never Delivered—Progress of the Legislative Appropriation Bill, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART presented the credentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitley, Senators elect from Georgia, and asked their reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DRAKE said the papers were simply commissions from the Governor of Georgia. The manner of the election of Senators and of authenticating the fact to the Senate was prescribed by the Constitution, and nothing in that instrument or in any act of Congress authorized any Governor of any State to commission any man as Senator of the United States. It did not appear from the paper when the party was elected, nor was his election certified to by the President of the State Senate, as required by law. He thought the papers ought not to be received.

Mr. POMEROY said the Constitution required each house to judge of the qualification and election of its members, therefore he favored reference to the committee, so that the facts might be investigated.

Mr. DRAKE insisted on his objection, and Mr. STEWART withdrew the papers for the present.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported with amendment the bill introduced by himself last December, to reform the civil service. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a Civil Service Board of Commissioners, who shall prescribe the qualifications requisite for appointment into each branch and grade of the civil service, and examine applicants for such positions, excepting judges and clerks of the United States courts, members of the Cabinet, ministers to foreign countries, and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and hereafter all appointments of civil officers shall be made from persons who have severally duly qualified under the regulations established by this board. Appointments by heads of departments to be made in the order of seniority and merit. The board may call into service such officers of the Government and men of learning as it deems fit. Officers now in the civil service may be required by the President to submit to a test of their capacity, and if not found qualified, shall be dismissed; and hereafter the promotions shall limit their positions for five years from date of commission. Officers appointed on the recommendation of the Board are all to be appointed for twelve years, but of the first nine appointed three shall go out every four years. Their salaries are fixed at six thousand per annum; fourteen hundred dollars clerk hire, and the examination and appointment to all offices they may fill is given to them.

Mr. POMEROY moved, as a tribute of respect for the day, that the Senate now (two o'clock) adjourn.

Before putting the motion, the CHAIR called attention to an act passed by the Indiana Legislature to visit Annapolis, near which city the British ship Monarch is now lying. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported that after mature deliberation and careful study of the charges against Judge Busteed on which to impeach him, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and that it be laid on the table. So ordered.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following additional members of the Committee on Elections: Messrs. Hale, Kerr, whole number fifteen: Messrs. Hale, Kerr, McCrary and Poland.

Mr. DAWES, rising to a question of privilege, referred to the speech of Mr. Pomeroy, as given in the *Globe* of last Sunday, purporting to have been made in the House, but not actually delivered, and complained of the publication and offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire and report whether said Mungen has not abused the privilege time after time, and whether he could not accept the basis on which it was founded, and which it now appears constituted the essential condition of the offer. The Spanish government could not accept these bases, the first of which was the independence of Cuba, because even if they had wished it, it was not within their competence to assent to a dismemberment of the territory of the monarchy without the permission or authorization of the Cortes; but the Cortes, far from permitting and authorizing this, manifested by a unanimous resolution of the permanent commission that they were ready to lend their entire support to the Government in an activated and dignified policy on the Cuban question, calculated to preserve the integrity of the nation and national honor.

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PLYMOUTH, OHIO.

Destructive Fire—Nearly a Block of Buildings Burned.

PLYMOUTH, OHIO, February 22.—A fire broke out in this place this morning about seven o'clock, and extended to the clothing store of Spear & Shields, the grocery establishment of A. McDonough, the Postoffice building, photograph gallery of R. Emery, boot and shoe store of J. McLaughlin, and grocery store of J. & D. Wyandt, destroying nearly an entire block. Amount of loss not known. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance, as far as known, is: Home, Columbus, $500; Queen City, Cincinnati, $2,000; Lafayette, of Cincinnati, $2,000; Knox Mutual, of Mount Vernon, $1,000; Richland Mutual, of Mansfield, $3,000.

THE LATEST RIVER HORROR.

THE STEAMER EMMA DISASTER.

Another Account of the Accident—The Names of the Saved—Additional Particulars—Insurance in Pittsburgh Offices $16,000.

Another account of the latest steamboat disaster says: The steamer Emma No. 3 struck a snag in the chute opposite Island No. 35, on Saturday morning about ten o'clock, and while sinking slowly careened and upset the stoves, setting fire to the cabin and driving every person into the water except Captain James Maratta, who was saved by clinging to the wheel, and the mate, Caleb Maratta, Pilot Attenborough, three passengers, the head chambermaid and head cook, who managed to remain on a small strip of the forecastle, sheltered behind some casks of iron, which they kept from burning by throwing water upon them with their hats. The officers launched a yawl and succeeded in keeping back the affrighted passengers until the ladies on board, five in number, were in it, and as many passengers as was considered safe. Before the yawl could be cleared from the steamer the flames burst out with such fury that others could not be restrained, and they jumped into the swamping yawl and turned it bottom upwards, by which all the ladies were lost, and some twenty others. The survivors, except those saved on the bow and on the wheel, managed to reach the shore on doors, planks and cotton bales, and were picked up by the people along River avenue and by the steamer Columbus, which brought a number to this city. Other survivors were taken to houses in the neighborhood, and have not yet arrived. Engineer Lyonberger died from exhaustion after reaching the shore; also a passenger named McFarland. The steward, James Ford, is not expected to live from the same cause.

The following is a list of those known to be saved when the Columbian left: Passengers—A. D. Sweet, Cincinnati; Dan Rhoades, Attorney; Wm. Vogel, Cincinnati; J. Lynch, St. Louis; Joseph George, Cannelton, Ind.; Wm. Mendenhall, Wheeling; Adam Priester, Owensboro, Ky.; Geo. Ganey, Cincinnati; Wm. J. Morris, C. Wesley and Alfred McFarland, Gayoso Landing, Mo.; James Cameron and J. Stauff, of Mound, Vernon, Indiana. English, Cincinnati; Michael Murphy, St. Louis; J. Harris, Cincinnati; Benedict Lynch, Louisville, Ky. Officers: James Maratta, captain; Caleb Maratta, mate; David Forster, second clerk; Charles Cameron, second mate; Edward Wylie, watchman; William Attenborough, pilot; James Ford, steward. Badly chilled—Parker, first cook; second cook, name unknown; Charley Brown, porter, head chambermaid, unknown; George Webster, second chambermaid, unknown, and gentleman Henry Nelson, fireman, and about fourteen of the crew, names unknown. Captain Maratta, first clerk, in noble disregard of danger to himself, made an attempt to save a lady passenger, and perished with others.

From additional particulars we learn that the Emma took fire in the after part of the boat, with his brother, lowered the yawl, intending to take on board the ladies, and in the excitement and confusion of the moment he allowed the yawl to be swamped by the passengers and swamped it, all who were in it at the time going to the bottom, except the engineer, who seized a render and again resumed the work of saving as many as possible. Considering all his conduct, as well as that of the other officers of the boat, and the officers of the steamer Columbian, the highest praise is due to the parties for the accident occurred, and rescued the unfortunate passengers and crew.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The Emma No. 3 was insured for $16,000, in the following Pittsburgh companies: Monongahela, $2,000; Citizens', $5,000; Merchants' and Manufacturers', $2,000; Fire and Marine, $2,000; Insurance Company, of this city, had $1,500 on the freight."

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The Captain of the Emma, No. 3, telegraphs from Cairo that seventy lives were lost by the recent disaster.

INDIANA

Republican State Convention—Five Colored Delegates—The Nominations.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—The Republican State Convention met here this afternoon. General Thomas M. Brown, of Randolph county, was made permanent Chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional district, and the list includes Dr. Malone, colored, of New Albany, as Vice President from the State at large. The colored Vice President was conducted to the chair by Governor Baker, amid ringing cheers of delegates. There are two colored delegates from Wayne county, and three from Floyd. Governor Baker spoke for an hour. Every county in the State being fully represented, the following ticket was unanimously nominated, with the exception of the Treasurer of State, against whom Judge Dailey, of Posey county, General R. H. Milroy, of Carroll county, was nominated for Treasurer of State; Asbury Hobbs, of Fayette county, for Attorney General; and Judge A. L. Osborn, of Laporte county, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. If the gentleman from Massachusetts or his friend, the Senator, choose to make an application of his speech, I think it will be upheld responsible for that. If the remarks fitted the Senator, let him wear them. Could the house be gagged in discussing the doctrines of the impudent factions who are promulgating theories and his illogical, damnable doctrines on the people of the north? Had he not the right to do so under the law and under the Constitution? He assured the House he had been respectful to it. He had not been disorderly, not allow some new rule of etiquette to forbid him or criminate him in the future. He was eternally thrusting himself in the face of everybody with his impudence.

Mr. DAWES called Mungen to order. He did not think it proper to speak of the impudence of Senators.

Mr. MUNGEN—I speak of him not as a Senator, but as a public person. I have a right to call the gentleman on that point, and I leave it to the House.

The SPEAKER—The chair rules the language unparliamentary, and out of order.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not think he has had not been guilty of a violation of the rules of the House, and, therefore, cannot be impeached for being guilty of any indecency. He was perfectly willing to have the matter referred to the Committee on Rules.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Garfield, Poland, Beckley, Voorhees, Farnsworth and Dawes, and then the resolution was referred.

Mr. MYERS, from the Conference Committee on the special naval appropriation bill, reported that they could not agree to the item of the appropriation at $2,000,000. The report was adopted.

Mr. SARGENT asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing separate legislation for the taxation of fruit distillation, and especially whether the latter interest cannot be properly relieved of the taxation and from the laws and regulations not properly applicable thereto.

Mr. McCARTHY objected.

The House then went into the committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Arnell last Saturday, appropriating $15,000 for the Bureau of Education, was the subject of lengthy discussion. Finally the committee rose and the House, having closed debate on that item, after the head of the Department of the Interior, again went into committee, and the amendment was agreed to.

The committee rose before the bill was disposed of. At half past four the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, February 22.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill repealing all railroad appropriation acts passed during the last session, levying a special tax.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, February 22.—A communication was received in the Legislature to-day from Senator Johnson at Washington, stating Virginia's share of the public land granted for agricultural colleges, amounting to 300,000 acres, is now subject to the order of the General Government. A resolution was adopted, C. A. Schaffer was elected Superintendent of Public Printing. A motion to reconsider the resolution adopted last week, that no person ineligible under the fourteenth amendment shall be elected to office, failed. Governor Wells's message to Governor Walker's message suggested the election of any but eligible persons was corrected. The Legislature adjourned sine die to-day.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The lower house of the Legislature has amended the public school law so as to allow women to vote in matters relating to schools.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—The members of the Legislature returned to Frankfort from Cincinnati *via* Lexington, and shortly after the assembling of both houses were summoned to the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, &c., for hospitalities extended during the recent visit were passed.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, February 21.—The Legislature adopted a resolution it inexpedient to elect a United States Senator for the term commencing 1871. A resolution was also adopted vacating the seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals now filled by Major Burnham, U. S. A.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—The constabulary bill has finally passed the Legislature. All the objectionable bills, somewhat modified, about which there was so much excitement, have passed, with the exception of the militia bill. The latter was made the special order for Friday. The bill to repeal the negro jury and franchising clause of the constitution has passed.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, February 22.—Mr. C. Hamilton and Lieut. Gov. Flanagan were to-day unseated by the Senate, in accordance with the Radical caucus nominations; the former for the long and the latter for the short term.

PLYMOUTH, OHIO.

Destructive Fire—Nearly a Block of Buildings Burned.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

THE cost of the civil list of the United States is $23,971,353 80; of the city of New York, $23,920,293 32. Is there any wonder that the city is the stronghold of the Democratic party?

AS proving the value of the COMMERCIAL as an advertising medium, we print the following from an advertiser in an adjoining county:

"We are assured of the value of your widely circulated journal as an advertising medium, inasmuch as out of twenty seven applicants who responded to our advertisement, twenty-six saw it in the COMMERCIAL and they were from five States."

THE Report of the Congressional Committee on the Gold Ring is awaited with extraordinary interest. It is understood that it will make some most extraordinary revelations concerning the absolutely devilish plans of the gamblers. The testimony of the principal witnesses is said to be very voluminous, but readable to the end, and the reading of it necessary to a knowledge of the history of one of the most remarkable events in our history.

WE are assured from Washington that the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to cut down the Income Tax to three per cent. on incomes over $2,000, and that they consider the proposed reduction on tea and coffee as a beginning, to be followed up with further reductions until these articles shall be imported free. The consideration of the new tariff bill may not be commenced for two weeks yet. The prospect for the passage of the bill is not regarded as brilliant, and the belief that no radical change will be made at the present session in duties on imports is becoming quite general.

THE developments made by the inquiry into the sale of cadetships by members of Congress, extensive and positive as they are, do not, it is probable, go to the bottom of the business. It is fair to presume that more sales remain undiscovered than have been exposed. It is the duty of those who have any knowledge on the subject to make it known to the Committee, so that the exposure will be so complete as to amount to a radical cure of the evil. Western Pennsylvania has furnished one case. We do not wish to be considered as putting an idle question when we ask, is there no other?

THE offense of selling cadetships by Congressmen is attended with severe penalties, and it is not necessary to prove guilt that the accused actually received a bribe, the fact of consenting to take one being of itself sufficient. The act of July 16, 1862, makes an offense of this description a misdemeanor, indictable in the United States Courts, and prescribes as punishment, upon conviction, a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not to exceed ten years, in the discretion of the Court, and future disqualification from holding any office of trust, profit or honor under the Government of the United States. How far this act may apply to those who have ceased to be members of Congress is a question for the Courts.

CONSIDERABLE interest attaches to the speech delivered on the 21st instant in the French Legislative Body, by JULES FAVRE. We were told in a dispatch published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, that he alluded to the action of the government in the recent popular troubles, and "severely denounced the arrest of ROCHEFORT, and the attempt to mislead the public mind by pretending a conspiracy to overthrow the state."

Some light is thrown upon the position here assumed by M. FAVRE, in a Paris letter which appeared, a few days ago, in a New York paper. According to the writer, all the candid portion of the French public are convinced that the reign of violence in France, and indeed, in all Europe, is over. Great public demonstrations such as the quiet assembling of the people in masses ought to be treated with respectful attention, but to excite no fear. This is said to be the opinion of OLLIVIER, who thought that the Government should simply watch, without anxiety or distrust, the gathering of the multitude around the grave of the murdered journalist NOIR. He was also hostile to the prosecution of ROCHEFORT. In regard to both these matters the Minister, having been overruled by his timid colleagues, did what he could to prevent bad results from the wrong measures adopted. Yielding to their wish to summon ROCHEFORT to trial, he strove to arrange things so beforehand as to make the prosecution relatively harmless. But matters were bungled; ROCHEFORT was convicted instead of being cleared, as the minister desired, and then to prevent the people from regarding him as a martyr, no course was left to OLLIVIER but to make his sentence as light as possible. The consequence was a ridiculous disparity between the gravity of his offense and the leniency of his punishment. Every body saw the mistake of prosecuting him at all. And thus the ministry, by way of apology for their alarm and proceedings against ROCHEFORT, *invented* a widely spread conspiracy, in the existence of which nobody now believes. It seems not unlikely that in consequence of this mistake, the OLLIVIER ministry will have to retire and give place to one more popular or more wise.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

In General GRANT the country is fortunate in possessing a President neither ashamed nor afraid to recognize the obligations of justice and humanity. A President in whom the gentleman, with his quick sense of honor and his ready concession of others' claims, is not sunk in the politician, is really quite a remarkable phenomenon in our time; but it seems, after all, so natural and so much what ought to be, that perhaps not a few fail to realize its singularity. Many illustrations of this side of General GRANT's character are familiar to our readers; at present, we are thinking of his Indian policy in connection with the Report of the Citizens' Commission, published in our paper of yesterday.

This report, we doubt not, will receive the attention which it so well deserves. It is certainly interesting, and to us it appears also to present the results of careful and candid inquiry and the suggestions of good sense and prolonged reflection. It is evident from their report that these gentlemen entered upon and prosecuted the duties of their office with a becoming notion of their responsibilities, and free from both the extreme views regarding the Indian question at present so prevalent.

The people who hold these Indians to be mere brutes, *varmints*, who ought to be exterminated like wolves, and the people who look upon them as peculiarly nobly endowed specimens of the human race, whose preservation would be cheaply purchased by the surrender to them of half the continent, are about equally in the wrong. They are simply men whom a hard fate overtook in the first place, when the white man found his way to this continent. In the process of reducing the country to cultivation and fitting it for the abode of civilized men, a chronic state of war has existed between the white man and the red man. The original savages have been corrupted and debased by this warfare and by contact with civilization. But, in spite of this debasement, gentlemen of high character and intelligence, officers of the army and missionaries, who have had opportunities of studying these Western Indians, are generally unanimous in the testimony that they possess many of the fine qualities of humanity, that they have a keen sense of justice, and that they can be moved and swayed by kindness. GEORGE CATLIN, who lived so long among them, and understands them so well, has lately addressed an appeal to General SHERIDAN in behalf of two or three tribes who are commonly regarded as among the worst of their race. Mr. CATLIN professes himself sure, from his recollection of his old friends, that nothing but ill treatment and injustice could have impelled them to incur the fearful penalty of slaughter by which they have suffered. The sincerity and grief with which he writes are manifest in every sentence of his touching remonstrance.

This Commissioners' report shows that the Government has not hitherto been careful to procure exact information by which to regulate its treatment of the different tribes. To the Indians with their sharp eye for consistency and their quick apprehension of injustice, their Great Father at Washington must often have seemed a whimsical and capricious tyrant. In this character, for instance, he must, some time ago, have appeared to the Wichitas, while the Kiowas and Comanches must have thought him an exceedingly weak and gullible person. His vacillation also and instability of purpose must, according to the Report, have divested the great man of all dignity in their eyes. Of course, the statements of the Report to which we allude, refer to former Administrations. Then, in the suggestions of the Commissioners with respect to the future, we see how very injudicious the Father at Washington used to be in the appointment of persons to represent him. How *could* those red men hold the paternal character in much reverence when they knew it—chiefly in men who would have inspired no awe in their own children? The report wisely recommends that only men of good moral character be sent among the Indians as farmers, mechanics, engineers, and so forth. There is not a little significance in the suggestion that those should be married men accompanied by their families. Excellent, also, is the general statement of the manner in which the Indians need to be managed—"in a kindly, benevolent spirit, yet with firmness and without fear. They should be allowed to gain nothing by threats, or bad conduct, and much by submission." And the final caution against looking for too early results from the new system of treatment is well worthy of attention and remembrance. The Commissioners say to the President:

"To expect the civilization or Christianization of any people, even under the favor of a few short years, would be to ignore all the facts of history, all the experience of human nature. Within the term of your administration their condition may be greatly improved, and the foundation laid broadly and firmly of a policy which the newly awakened sense of justice and humanity in the American people will never permit to be abandoned until it has accomplished the intended result."

THE REMARKABLE SILENCE OF SIMON CAMERON.

We have waited a long time for some response from Senator CAMERON to the statement of Hons. A. K. MCCLURE, giving the reasons that induced the Senator to withdraw from the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN in 1862. When it is considered that Mr. CAMERON, and his friends for him, have declared that this was a most praiseworthy act—that it sprang from exalted patriotism and unselfish devotion to country—certainly Mr. MCCLURE's grave and pointed allegations of expulsion merit some recognition from the Senator. It is all a mistake to suppose they can be passed over as unworthy of notice. Neither their character or the character of their author will permit of any such assumption. Mr. MCCLURE is well known to the people of the State, and is now and has been for a number of years a recognized and trusted member and leader of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. He makes the charges over his own signature from personal knowledge, and challenges denial from Gen. CAMERON, either in his place in the Senate, or through the press, as the Senator may elect. Gen. CAMERON does not avail himself of either. He permits some of his retainers to bluster at Mr. MCCLURE's letter, but this is as far as he ventures. It is worth while recapitulating the main points of the whole matter.

For the last eight years, it has been claimed for General CAMERON that he alone of Mr. LINCOLN's constitutional advisers appreciated the magnitude of the war as far back as 1862, or understood the proper way to meet it; and that failing to induce the administration to adopt his decisive policy, he (General CAMERON), first taking good care to secure the appointment in his stead of a reliable and careful successor, like Mr. STANTON, voluntarily withdrew from the office of Secretary of War. This modest claim not only covers a reproach on Mr. LINCOLN, but makes of EDWIN M. STANTON a sort of protege or political pupil of SIMON CAMERON. It has been the "stock in trade," too, of the CAMERON "ring" in Pennsylvania for years, and has been used to delude good citizens possessed of a constitutional distrust of the honesty of that faction and its head. It has also crept into history, and finds a place in a careful eulogy on Secretary STANTON, printed in the leading magazine, by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts.

Certainly, if this theory of the CAMERON resignation can be placed beyond aspersion or doubt, it carries with it a degree of honor which any public man might be excused for coveting. If true, let Senator CAMERON have all the glory. If it is simply an impudent expedient to cover an enforced withdrawal from high position—withdrawal made necessary by profligate peculations and frauds, committed at a time when the country was bleeding from every artery—let the Hon's skin be stripped from the fox, and the names of LINCOLN and STANTON rescued from an implied stigma, made necessary to bolster the failing fortunes of an inefficient and corrupt placeman. This is the issue. There is no evading it. Mr. MCCLURE is neither so low, or Mr. CAMERON so high, that it can be passed over. After making history, as the American people have, during the past ten years, they can certainly claim that it shall be rightfully transmitted to posterity.

In opposition to the CAMERON theory that the Secretary of War withdrew from the Cabinet because his far-seeing statesmanship and superior wisdom were not permitted to have full sway in the military and civil conduct of the administration, Mr. MCCLURE puts the facts in this light:

> Mr. CAMERON was *removed* from the War Department by Mr. L. NCOLN *without any previous notice as to the propriety* of his withdrawal, and *without any previous time.* He never did resign, and was not consulted by Mr. LINCOLN as to his appointment.
>
> The correspondence published in the newspapers purporting to be Mr. Cameron's voluntary resignation, and Mr. LINCOLN's acceptance of the same, was *an after-thought.* It was suggested and prepared after Mr. CAMERON had been removed, and was thus *conceived to break the fall of a Cabinet minister* who had justly forfeited the confidence of the Administration and of the country, and whose dismissal was an imperative necessity to save the public credit.
>
> *The first knowledge* Mr. Cameron had of his "resignation" was communicated to him in the same letter from the President informing him that Mr. Stanton had been appointed to succeed him, and that Mr. Stanton and that he (Cameron) had been determined upon for the Russian mission. The latter was declined by Mr. Cameron by Mr. Chase.
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> I saw the letter very soon after it had been delivered, and distinctly remember not only its general contents, but also its features as well. Mr. *Cameron complained of the manner of his removal.* His explanations were accepted, or but for that it had been given.
>
> The withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln's letter and the substitution of a correspondence manufactured after the event was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my presence. Mr. *Lincoln's general dignified bearing discussed and confidently relied upon* to make him consent to such a correspondence. He was induced to consent, and signed to it. Letters were then prepared giving the dismissal. Mr. *Cameron in the appointment of a subordinate and declined from the Cabinet*, and Senator Wilson was doubtless misled thereby. If Mr. Cameron "proposed to resign," as counsel without status, I happen to be one of several, at least, who know that it was at some time after Mr. Stanton had been installed as the Minister of War.
>
> Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. CAMERON are both dead, and it is de e to the memory of both that the appointment of Mr. Stanton shall not prove to appear falsely in history, as having been dictated or suggested by Mr. Cameron, or consented to, or proposed to, by Mr. LINCOLN as a condition precedent to the appointment of Mr. Stanton. The latter was dictated from the camp up from the seething cauldron of the War Department. The President was misled and betrayed into that patronage, but *it was formally and pre-emptorily called for in financial necessity with the further assurance that no addition of loans could be negotiated until dishonesty and mismanagement were dethroned from the head of the War Office.* That demand removed Mr. CAMERON, and it was fully met by the appointment of Mr. STANTON.

It is entirely unnecessary that we should canvass the probabilities of the MCCLURE and CAMERON theories of the Cabinet change, for the enlightenment of the people of Pennsylvania, who possess a pretty thorough knowledge, derived from long experience and suffering, of the qualities of Mr. CAMERON as a public man. Nor is it necessary to refer to the vote in the House of Representatives, censuring the corrupt administration of the War Department, while CAMERON was Secretary. We repeat the facts in order that they may sink deeper into the hearts of the people; that they may become ingrained in their estimate of an influential political power in our own State; and that the names of LINCOLN and STANTON may be rescued from the blight the followers of CAMERON cast upon them, in their audacious attempt to make of the disgrace of their principal, a most exalted merit.

Senator CAMERON declines to face the issue, that the adulation of his friends has raised. He knows best his vulnerable points, and the public will accept the silence as a confession. It is susceptible of no other interpretation. The idea that a feeble contradiction from the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* will answer, approaches the sublime in assurance, especially when the course of that individual is remembered pending the Senatorial campaign in this State four years ago. Let Senator CAMERON meet the question in his place in the Senate, or over his own signature, if he prefers. It is the leader that is assailed, not his following.

THE Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill, met in Philadelphia on Monday, and examined Mayor Fox, Clerk Wolf, and Chief of Police Kelly. They all denied any knowledge of an assessment upon the police force for means to defeat the Metropolitan bill. The Chief and Clerk testified that an assessment of ten dollars on each officer was made to pay the expenses in the contested election cases, but none for any other purpose that they knew of. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The shipments of boots and shoes from Lynn, Mass., during the week ending February 19th, comprised 5,941 cases, against 4,858 for the corresponding week last year. Business is exceedingly brisk, and there is a scarcity of those classes of goods most in demand, with a consequent upward tendency in prices. Buyers are numerous and find difficulty in obtaining goods for immediate delivery.

Young lovers and would-be Romeos will be glad to learn that diamond engagement rings are rapidly going out of fashion, having been substituted by opals, emeralds, or pearls. The engraving of all manner of silly expressions on the inside is also a thing of the past, and now only the date of alliance is inserted on the outside.

A gentleman residing in New York, who was shortly to be married, had engaged a Protestant Episcopal Bishop of one of the Western States to perform the ceremony. Some weeks before the period originally fixed for the wedding the father of the lady was taken suddenly and dangerously ill, and expressed a wish that his daughter should be married as speedily as possible, for fear that he should not live to witness their nuptials. The bridegroom-expectant accordingly telegraphed to his friend the bishop respecting the change of date, but as he wrote a very illegible hand, the astonishment of the right reverend gentleman may be imagined on receiving the following dispatch: "I am to be married on Tuesday. Can you come on and proffer your testimony?" The message really sent was: "I am to be married on Thursday. Can you come on and perform the ceremony?"

The owner of the original Cardiff giant, now on exhibition in Boston, offer $100,000 to any man who will manufacture an exact duplicate of the giant. Dr. C. T. Jackson publishes a letter in which he declares that all of the Chicago sculptors to make a Cardiff, and says: "If, indeed, Chicago possesses sculptors of such uncommon skill, the world ought to know it, and the Italians should be informed of all these to Washington to execute the sculptures of the capitol."

The women of Vermont are quite as anxious for suffrage as in Massachusetts, and the men more ready to grant it. "They are a little afraid of our religious principles," writes one of the campaign speakers, "and our matrimonial relations—but when once we have assured them that we have been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught after the perfect manner of the law; that we are each the wife of one husband, with no desire to be divorced, they are satisfied, and give us the most respectful attention."

They have taste in Washington. A correspondent there informs the public that "the shoddy retort is universally regarded as the neatest thing done in Congress since some of Thad. Steven's sharp rejoinders."

A noted oaraman, who pulled fifty-one public races on the Thames during the years from 1829 to 1845, writes that he first won his fame, which were rowed on ordinary alcoholic beverages, he won fifteen and lost ten; but of the last twenty-six, when the principal liquid consumed was milk, he won twenty-two and lost four.

During a recent recitation at the Yale Scientific School, Prof. Verrill passed around mineralogical specimens for inspection, and one combustible student, in the course of his examination of a specimen, pronounced it a "regular clear case," and that he gained by the purchase of any number of floral testimonials, by previous arrangement among enthusiastic admirers.

THE TROJANS.

The New York critics seem to be better pleased with Fox's burlesque "Hamlet," than with Booth's poetic representation of the character.

At the Grand Opera House, New York, the *Round Table* says the "Twelve Temptations," rides on the topsail wave of popularity. It has been judiciously pruned, so that the performance now ends at a reasonable hour. Nothing like it—dazzling as the spectacle has ever before been presented in this city.

At Booth's Theater Hamlet loses nothing in popularity although nearly all the theaters in New York are playing Hamlet.

Laura Keene and company are playing "Hunted Down," at the Holiday street theater, Baltimore.

Mrs. Walter gave her last performance of "Meg Merrilies" at Booth's theater, New York, on Saturday evening. Next Saturday evening she appears as "Bianca, the Italian Wife."

The latest production of Tom Taylor, an Irish drama, entitled "Insinuation," with Barry Sullivan in the principal character, is a success, according Fechter's "Hamlet" at Niblo's New York.

A sturdy butcher of Cincinnati went to see Lucille Western in "East Lynne," and was so affected by the performance that he had to be removed from the theater to prevent his sobs from disturbing the audience.

Edwin Forrest and the Cincinnati theatrical company perform three nights this week at Louisville, Ky.

Tom Taylor's new play "Twixt Ax and Crown," lately produced at the Queen's Theater, London, is partly an adaptation of an old French play, it having a few points of real antiquity to a drama, but varies from the original very widely. It is a historical play, on the subject of Elizabeth, princess of England, when her sister Mary was queen. It is believe. Mr. Taylor's first effort at writing a poetical drama, and the judgment of some in that line so far as this first effort goes there is more of failure than success. The main interest in the play is that of both Mary and Elizabeth for Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and a suitor for Elizabeth. The chief combination against the plot seems to be that without a great distortion of historical facts, which Mr. Taylor does not attempt, there can be no satisfactory concession to the play. Nevertheless the action is conducted to show marks of the author's high literary culture and artistic skill in arranging effective situations. A fine audience witnessed the first night of the play, in which the author endeavors to show the faults of her husband, Lord Dudley, to Charlotte von-Birch Pfeiffer, the writer of "Elizabeth, Princess von England," the drama on which "Twixt Ax and Crown" is based.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSICAL.

B. Grau's German Opera Company, after a brief but eventful season, disbanded at New Orleans last week, Mr. Grau leaving the company to shift for themselves. The company was poorly organized and badly managed.

At a benefit concert for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mariano Manzocchi, in New York, the following distinguished artistes volunteered their services: Madame Anna Bishop, soprano; Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, soprano; Mrs. Jennie Kempton, contralto; Miss Frida de Gebele, contralto; Herr Hasselmann, tenor; Signor Lotti, tenor; Signor Ronconi, baritone; Signor Randolfi, baritone; Signor Fossati, basso; Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist; Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, violin solo; Mr. G. W. Morgan, organ. Accompanist at piano, Charles Fradel; director and conductor, MAX MARETZEK.

The Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company occupy the Concordia Opera House, Baltimore, this week. Their Philadelphia season was a successful one.

The New York *Tribune*, referring to the unfounded rumor that the Richings English Opera Company were about to disband, says "the company have made a favorable contract with a New Orleans manager, and perhaps Mrs. Bernard may retrieve her shattered fortunes. We are sorry to hear for her sake, for she is a hard working artist, and a woman of enterprise, and her company is too good a one to be broken up, though it has never recovered from the loss of Castle, Campbell and Miss Seguins. Mrs. Bernard had large audiences when she played at the Grand Opera House in this city, but her prices of admission were so low that she probably lost money every night." The company will appear at the Opera House, Pittsburgh, some time in May.

The lady who, under the name of Mdlle. Zina Paoli, was announced to appear at the Italiens last month as "Il Barbiere," is a member, it is said, of the Narischkine family.

During the recent fair at Leipsic eight operas were brought out in as many days, among them "Aida," the libretto of which was written by Mariette Bey. The prima donna in the principal rôle was personated by Fraulien Lucca, and "Lohengrin" is being prepared for the Easter fair.

At the Opera House at Lima, the prima donna, Signora Marchetti has had her benefit. Her admirers decorated the whole way from her residence to the theater with flowers, ribbons and triumphal arches, and drew her back home in a car got up for the occasion; but her husband, and those of Signora Mollo, had to hear the rival singer, throw stones and brickbats on the stage. As the chorus singers were maimed, it is supposed the authorities may interfere.

The professional musicians of Chicago must partake of the character of its people, that is "loud-mouthed," judging from the following criticism of the orchestra that supported the Hollings troupe: "The orchestra was an indigenous growth, the product of a pork canal city not yet 'raised to grade,' and so I forbear criticism. Mr. Behrens was said to direct; how well, I cannot say, not knowing; but hardly they could have played but for his restraining hand. Mr. Behrens must enlarge his repertory of high Dutch expletives, or give up the direction of a Chicago orchestra. These men are said to be hired at the rate of *so much per foot of time.* The kettle drummist gets the largest, for the trombone man."

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal of Music*, speaking of the late Philharmonic Concert, says: Miss Kellogg sang her two selections creditably and well, but should have been less self-conscious and "airy" would have made a pleasing impression. O that she would only listen to reason, and try to be natural! An exuberant self-gratulatory manner, for she really is a great artist, and a development of liar character cannot be replaced, was returned utterly ruined, one meanly mischievous student having cut out with his knife all the gold, whose peculiar arrangement gave the fragment its value.

CLEOPATRA.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burn'd on the water; the poop was beaten gold;
Purple the sails, and so perfumed that
The wind- were love-sick with them; the oars were
silver;
Which, to the tune of flutes, kept stroke, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. For her own person,
It beggar'd all description; she did lie
In her pavilion (cloth of gold, of tissue)
O'er-picturing that Venus where we see
The fancy out-work Nature: on each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling cupids,
With divers-color'd fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
And what they undid did.—*Shakspeare.*

By a new French law, all offenses of the press are placed within the jurisdiction of the Court of Assize. The only limitation is that libels or insults no court of a size large enough to contain all the indictments.

A clergyman asked some children, "Why do we say, in the Lord's prayer, 'Who art in heaven?' since God is everywhere?" Whereupon a little drummer boy who looked as if he could give an answer, and turned to him for it: "Well, little soldier, what do you say?" "Because its headquarters."

Abuses increase in magnitude the longer they exist. Forty-five years ago a paper containing garden seeds, with the frank of a New Hampshire member of Congress on the wrapper, became broken in the mail, and the mail to the Concord Postoffice in that plight. It was considered such a wrong that the papers cried out against it, and the offender failed of re-election.

Ohio and Kentucky had a hearty reunion on Saturday afternoon and evening, last on the visit of the Kentucky Legislature to Cincinnati. A visit to George H. Pendleton and a banquet at the Hornet House, were the promises. Both Congress line tendered the visiting Calawba flowed like water, and there was much pleasant talk of old times and the future, omitting all reference to the late "unpleasantness," and in addition to the speech of Kentucky raider, Morgan. At the banquet speeches equal to the occasion were made by Mr. Pendleton, Governor Hayes and Judge Thurman, the latter of the mirror, amid a shower of flowers and bon-bons. It intervals on its surface stood bouquets.

THE *Somerset Standard*, which is taking rank among the best of our country exchanges, warmly applauds the act of Gov. Geary in vetoing the Philadelphia police bill. It says: "The veto message gives us increased confidence in Gov. Geary. Philadelphia needs a better police system, and here was a bill making a change supported by almost the entire party. A tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor, but he stood firm, and the act will do more to immortalize him than even his military exploits. When his darling sons of valor at Lookout Mountain will be forgotten, his veto message of the Metropolitan police bill will be remembered by a grateful people."

THE *Gaulois* states that, so far from the difficulty between the Khedive and the Sultan being at an end, the former is now collecting an army of 40,000 men on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal. On the other hand the Grand Vizier is preparing to encounter him with 25,000 Indifferent troops, badly unprovided with modern armies. The supplies for the Egyptian army are drawn from Austria. A recent viceregal order prohibits the use of the Turkish language in Egyptian councils, and another relieves from their functions all members of the Egyptian administration who are Turks by birth, or who, by any other title, belong to the Osmanlis.

A GERMAN couple recently went to spend some time in Rome. During their residence there the husband died and was buried in the Protestant cemetery. His widow set up a memorial stone, and caused to be inscribed on it the simple words commonly used by Germans, "Here rests in God," &c. This came to the ears of the authorities, and great was their indignation that any one should have the audacity to suppose that a Protestant could be said to "rest in God." In spite of the protests of the German community, therefore, the offending stone was actually removed from the grave!

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT holds *seven millions* of the bonds of the Harlem Railroad. His receipts from the milk trade on this road pay the interest every year on these bonds. The gross receipts from each milk train per day is $3,000, the tariff being five cents per gallon.

PERSONAL.

People who have judged the French Empress by those sugar candy photographs which are so common in the shops, will be surprised to learn that the pretty woman has a dash of the Tigress in her constitution. The public demonstration over the ashes of M. Victor Noir, while it moved the tender hearted Emperor to tears, filled the white bosom of his wife with a tempest of rage of the true feminine vengeance. Naturally she is more of a Bonaparte than she had been born a Spaniard, and loved to have the family blood in her veins. She could not understand why some squadrons of cavalry were not ordered out to scatter poor M. Noir's funeral procession. Should she live long enough she will understand better.

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Herr von Hasner, the President of the new Ministry at Vienna, seems, says the *North-Eastern Correspondence*, born to be always acting as President of some public body. Once he was a Professor at Prague, he presided over the Examining Committee. He then became President of the Parliament of Kremsier, the next Vice President, and afterward President of the Reichsrath, and now he presides over the Cabinet Council. As a Minister from politician he is a cold, unimpressionable doctrinaire, of the most dogged industry. As head of the Treasury Department has arrived at Sheffield to institute a further examination. In this connection we may say that the lots of No. 26 pen sheet steel have been imported at Philadelphia at an invoice price of 6c per ton, although the invoice was not accompanied with the Consular certificate, it has been passed at the full duty! Such results arising from the tariff praiser here. We will thoroughly investigate the transaction.

A WRITER who has had considerable experience on our railroads, suggests that in sleeping cars there should be a separate toilet for the ladies, and that the washing facilities be easier for the car particularly appropriated to them, as well as a steward. It is not nice for ladies to be obliged to perform their toilet under the eyes of a score of men, some of strange men, however considerate the latter are, as they were in our experience. Where perfection has been so nearly attained, it is a pity not to go a step further and secure it. It would be deadly dull these long nights for ladies to take a drawing room. But drawing rooms are costly. The writer is not in favor of any such additional expense, while the expense of the sleeping car is already sufficient to warrant a comfort which, it may be said, decency requires.

A STATE dinner at the White House is touched off by a correspondent as follows: The decorations of the table were very beautiful; a bouquet of choice flowers stood at each plate; at each end of the table were baskets of flowers; four gilt vases stood at each corner full of the rarest exotics. The flower known as "Bird of Paridise," was seen in these. The horizontal mirror which always adds so much to the brilliancy of the state dinner-table, occupied its usual place in the center, and reached almost from end to end. Near each extremity of this mirror, triumphal arches formed of flowers and evergreens were arranged. The gilt female figures rising from the handsomely wrought gilt frame of the mirror, were decked in flowers and bon-bons. It intervals on its surface stood bouquets.

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BRIDGING THE OHIO.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Walton in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, February 18, 1870.

Reply of Mr. Walton to Senator Graham.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1870.

The speech of the Hon. Joseph Walton, in the House, on the 18th inst., having attracted considerable attention in the columns of the Pittsburgh press and elsewhere, I forward you a report of that gentleman's speech in the House on his resolutions relative to bridging the Ohio river, and so much of his remarks touching the action of Mr. Graham, in the Senate, as seems necessary to a correct understanding of the question. It will be recollected that the day subsequent to the offering of the resolutions by Mr. Walton in the House, Senator Graham referred to the matter as involving a breach of faith on the part of the former. On calling up his resolution in the House, Mr. Walton, after making some preliminary remarks, proceeded to address the House as follows:

Now, Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, of Wednesday, the 16th, showing the language that was said to have been used by Senator Graham on these resolutions, and the phonographic report of the actual language that was used by the gentleman on the same:

MR. GRAHAM, Mr. Speaker, after some consultation with some gentlemen who were at Harrisburg some days since, who are largely in business on our rivers as well as railroads, had prepared the same resolution. Last Friday I gave them to an officer of the House for the purpose of framing a bill to carry them out, and sending them home to our Pittsburgh papers for publication. Very much to my surprise, the resolution was read in place by a member of the House, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. I found that the gentleman to whom I had given it for the purpose of having the bill furnished me with a member of the House of Representatives with a copy, and that gentleman, Mr. Walton, has adopted it and read it in place on Monday evening. I have no particular objection to the appropriation of my resolutions, if he had given them verbatim, but there are some words, which mars, I think, the features of my resolutions; and he has also inserted a clause of four lines which I do not think altogether much from the harmony and fair proportions of my bill. I object to these interpolations in my bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I propose to give a clear and untarnished account of the whole business. It is well known by every gentleman, at least from Allegheny county, that I have been laboring for the last four years—I might say seven years—to have this iniquitous law of 1862 repealed. And, sir, it is known by almost every gentleman on this floor, that a large and party now trying to legislate for a ship canal from Erie to Pittsburgh, and a great many of the supporters of the measure have pounded me from presenting my resolutions in the early part of the session. And, sir, on last Friday, as I was coming up from the Lochiel hotel, in company with Colonel Kerr, an eminent lawyer of Pittsburgh, I spoke to him that I would, you Erie Canal men would get along with your project, as I wanted to get rid of one of the river improvement measure. Why, said he, I have just completed a set of joint resolutions for Senator Graham to offer on next Tuesday. In reply to this, I informed him that I would offer mine on Monday night, so that the wheels enough on the Pennsylvania Railroad to carry me here. I came on up to the room, and went to the Postoffice, received my mail, and finding I had no time to answer my correspondence, I went into the Transcribing Clerk's office, to see Captain Humes. He informed me that he was busy writing four copies of a set of joint resolutions, to send to the Pittsburgh papers for Senator Graham. I informed him that I had some resolutions to offer also, and that Senator had not written his; that they were written by a gentleman of Pittsburgh. I thought that my offering them would interfere in any way with the measure. I would refrain from offering mine. He replied that the resolutions could put them through. Whereupon I asked him for a copy to compare with mine. He gave them to me, remarking, at the same time, that he would give them to me as to any other gentleman. Upon examining these resolutions, I found, finding them to be somewhat better than mine, and feeling at the same time that I was not appropriating the language of Mr. Graham, although it was in the handwriting of that gentleman, I copied them home, and submitted them to my attorney, Mr. W. A. Adams, as to the best course to write me a new set. Feeling that I would be acting in the interest of my constituents, and performing a public duty for which I had been sent here, and in doing so that I would not be infringing upon the rights of any of my colleagues, I concluded to read them in place on the night of Monday, February 14th, as one had been prepared by Mr. Acheson. On the Tuesday following Capt. Humes came to me and said that Senator Graham was in a very bad humor, and commenced to talk about these resolutions, saying that Senator was not pleased with him, I went with him to the Senate, and had a long consultation with the Senators, succeeds Fechter's "Hamlet" at Niblo's New York.

A sturdy butcher of Cincinnati went to see Lucille Western in "East Lynne," and was so affected by the performance that he had to be removed from the theater to prevent his sobs from disturbing the audience.

Edwin Forrest and the Cincinnati theatrical company perform three nights this week at Louisville, Ky.

Tom Taylor's new play "Twixt Ax and Crown," lately produced at the Queen's Theater, London, is partly an adaptation of an old French play, it having a few points of real antiquity to a drama, but varies from the original very widely. It is a historical play, on the subject of Elizabeth, princess of England, when her sister Mary was queen. It is believe. Mr. Taylor's first effort at writing a poetical drama, and the judgment of some in that line so far as this first effort goes there is more of failure than success. The main interest in the play is that of both Mary and Elizabeth for Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and a suitor for Elizabeth. The chief combination against the plot seems to be that without a great distortion of historical facts, which Mr. Taylor does not attempt, there can be no satisfactory concession to the play. Nevertheless the action is conducted to show marks of the author's high literary culture and artistic skill in arranging effective situations. A fine audience witnessed the first night of the play, in which the author endeavors to show the faults of her husband, Lord Dudley, to Charlotte von-Birch Pfeiffer, the writer of "Elizabeth, Princess von England," the drama on which "Twixt Ax and Crown" is based.

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For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 22, 1870.

Among the banks and brokers the Twenty-second has been observed closely as a holiday, and we are unable to report any transactions in stocks, bonds, &c., here or at the New York Stock Exchange. It is thought that the gold premium is nearly at its lowest point, and the aspect that the Cuban question is likely to assume may be such that it will cause another rise in the premium.

—Stocks sold Tuesday evening, February 22d, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

M. and M. National Bank	$89 00
M. and M. National Bank	88 50
Allegheny National Bank	87 50
Monongahela Water Co. pany	19 00

—Government bonds have been quite steady and firm. The probable failure of Congress to pass the new funding bill at the present session will prepare the way for another decided advance in the price of United States bonds. It is remarked, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury is still pressing the Sherman Funding bill, and is anxious for its speedy passage. It may be that he has some information on the subject not possessed by the public generally that induces him to press the matter to a trial; but many people who reason from the existing situation of the national credit, and the present price of our six per cent. gold bearing bonds, consider the success doubtful to negotiate a four and one-half per cent. security based on the same credit. There are many cogent reasons why the bill should not pass in its present shape, one of which may be mentioned here: It is that, by this bill, the Government will actually pay more interest to foreign bondholders than to our own citizens. All the charges for placing funds and sustaining agencies in foreign parts are just so much money given to foreign bondholders more than to domestic holders. This is neither politic nor just. Why should a bondholder in Paris have his interest transferred for him to that place?

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday contained the following: "The desperate movement in the gold market is no part of the original plan of the majority of operators who initiated a general bull campaign in the beginning of the year, as soon as it was positively evident that a period of easy money was at hand. When they took hold of stocks they also took hold of gold, and both were pushed with great vigor. Of the result in the stock market we have already had proof in the general advance of ten to twenty-five per cent. in the leading active speculative favorites. Gold, however, was not so responsive, and moved very singularly. It twice touched the vicinity of 123½ after its original decline to 119¾, but beyond that point the cliques found it up hill work of a hard character, and they consequently abandoned the effort. The market has since been in the hands of the smaller speculators and of the brokers who live by the trifling fractional fluctuations in the premium. There have been no immediate movements of a riskier or lesser degree based on the Cuban mail; and the action of Congress, but the larger operators have given their attention elsewhere. During the week which has just closed the ease again visited the market, but this time with opposite tactics. It may seem curious that they did not originally begin a 'bear' movement, but in the then uncertainty of the European political and without data to suggest the extent of our imports in the opening spring business, they hesitated to do so, especially as a portion of the 'bear' side of gold is extremely dangerous and requires a combination of circumstances to be forehand of the political and commercial situation. A Napoleon, a Bismarck, a Napoleon or many another contingency would jump the premium to the utter ruin of the 'shorts.' Such, however, it was discovered that the prospect in Europe was as peaceful as could reasonably be looked for; that the accumulation of capital was leading to a decrease in the interest rate on the Continent; that our imports were beginning to decline under the demoralization of last September's panic (this week they are are only about 35 per cent. of those in 1869); that the leading foreign bankers were pressing their bills on the market; and that our exports of cotton were far in advance of those of last year, their attention was directed to the Gold room as a field for a 'bear' campaign. That they have enlisted in the work with their capital and enthusiasm seems evident from their unloading all the stocks which they had been carrying since New Years. The success of the double movement has so far been rather gratifying. Moreover, the gold movement will afford cover for the speculative operations of the spring and summer. When the cliques unload their stocks they have the means to 'break' gold; when gold is down it influences a decline in stocks; then the cliques can buy back their stocks cheaply; their depressing efforts taken away from gold again, up it goes once more, and so on, and sends stocks up again. The process is capable of repetition until one of these accidents which so frequently occur interposes to spoil its working, when the cliques will be driven to consultation upon a new plan of campaign and a new system of tactics."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Aeolus Building,) deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day of each session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, February 22, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. To-day being a legal holiday, sales were few and far between. The weather is again moderating. Trade to-day was restricted to the wants of the home market.

APPLES—The market continues well supplied with certain grades. Prices are firm but unchanged. Choice sell readily at $3 00@3 75@4 00. Sales of common to medium at $2 50@2 75.

BUTTER—In fair demand. Extra choice roll was more sought for. Prices have an upward tendency. Sales of strictly prime at 22@23c; good to prime 20@22c, and common 22@25c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We note regular sales at 4@5c per keg.

BEANS—Market dull with a liberal stock on hand; prices lower and declining downward. Small parcels changed hands at $2@2 25 ₱ bush.

BROOMS—Are in fair demand. The current rates from store are for No. 2, $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 $5; No. 5 $5 50, and carpet brooms $6@6 50@$7 00.

LARD OIL—Market firm. We can report sales of 200 bbls of Pittsburgh manufactured to a New York house, deliverable the 10th inst. in March, and 100 bbls in April at 82 ½ for No. 1; sales No. 2 at 85c; No. 3 at 80c.

CARBON OIL—The market continues quiet with unchanged prices. We were report sales in a jobbing way at 26@30c for standard brands.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the supply being large and the demand limited; it has been offered freely at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; holders are firm in their views at prices that were current for some days. Sales Western Reserve at 16½@c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 17@17½c; New York State Dairy 18@19c; Eastern Goshen 19½@20c.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firm at the late advance. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $16@18 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull. We can report small sales at $9 75@10 50 ₱ cwt. There was very little inquiry.

DRIED FRUIT—The market remains void of any animation, and the reductions in prices do not attract the attention of buyers to any extent. Receipts are very liberal. Small sales of extra choice bright dried apples at 8c; prime to choice 7@7½c; choice dried peaches 10@10½c; quarters 9@9c. Limas 10@10½c. Blackberries 15@15c.

COAL OIL—The market is nearly bare of kiln dried. Prices are firm at $1 10 ₱ bush; common is unchanged and offering at $1 00 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Dull but unchanged. Holders are not disposed to make any further concessions. The demand is local. Sales of rectified at $1; proof at $1 10. Highwines 92c ₱ gallon.

EGGS—The cold weather has stiffened the market; holders want an advance; we can report sales at 25@26c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Market steady but not very active, with sales from first hands at 55@56c and from store at 56@58c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—Business in this line seems to improve. We can report a strong and advancing tendency in coffees. Raw sugars steady; refined dull at quotations; syrups have touched their low est point for the past five years. We quote as follows with regular sales to the trade:

COFFEE—Rio 19c; good 21c; prime 22c; choice 23c; fancy 24c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—New Orleans fair at 11¾c; prime 12¾c; choice 13¼c ₱ lb.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 15c; A coffee, 14¼c; B coffee 14c; extra C, 13½c; C yellow 13½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Golden 60@65c ₱ gal; coverings 75c; silver drips 80c; refection 90c ₱ gal.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

S. L. SODA—6@6½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl 8½c; silver gloss 11¼c; corn 12c ₱ lb.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot $2 75 ₱ bag.

FLOUR—The demand continues moderate for home consumption; prices have undergone no change; poor grades are dull and difficult of sale; choice winter wheat sold at $5 75@6 00; $6 25; choice spring wheat $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl. The mills prices are as follows: White Cliff, in barrels, $6 00; in sacks, $5 40. Miami, in barrels, $5 75; in sacks, $5 40. Eclipse, $6 in barrels and $5 70 in sacks. Three Star green brand, in barrels, $7 40; fancy pastry flour, in sacks, $7 10. Two Star blue brand, in barrels, $6 75; double extra family, in sacks, $6 40. One Star red brand, in barrels, $6; extra family, in sacks, $5 70. Wyandotte Mills extra, in barrels, $4 75; Scioto Mills, in barrels, $5 00; red wheat family flour, in sacks, $5 25.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $5 00@5 50, as to quality.

HOMINY—Dull. The market is overstocked. We note sales in a small way at $5 75@6 ₱ bbl.

BACON—The market continues to move along in a quiet way, with a fair stock on the market. We can report regular sales to the trade at the following prices: Sknulders, plain, 13; sugar cured 14c; sides, ribbed, 15½c; clear do 16@c; hams, sugar cured, 18@18½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 18c.

DRIED BEEF—Sales sugar cured at 19½c.

LARD—Sales of leaf in tierces at 16c; in bbls 16½c; in kegs 18c, and packets 17c.

SMOKED TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

PICKLED TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

HAM SAUSAGE—Sales at 10½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Dull. The supply being largely in excess of the demand. We note regular sales at 65@70c ₱ bush.

HAY—The receipts of baled still continue in excess of the demand, and much of the arrivals are being stored. Prices continue weak with a downward tendency. Prime timothy is held at $17@18; sales from wagon at $15@22 ₱ ton.

GRAIN—The market was dull and heavy; buyers can to a certain extent set their own figures; the supply exceeds the demand; buyers are scarce and not disposed to invest very liberally. The demand for wheat is fair; the mills are purchasing lots that meet their views at No. 1 red winter $1 15@1 18; white $1 15@1 25, amber $1 15@1 25 ₱ bush. Corn—ear is quoted at 74@75c from first hands, 78@80c from store; prime yellow shelled 78@80c. Oats dull and still declining; sales were made on the wharf and from depot at 43@44c, and from store at 46c. Rye remains dull and is seldom inquired for, the best offer being 80c, and dealers not anxious to purchase at any price. Barley very dull; it can be purchased at 95@$1 05 for spring and fall.

MILL FEED—In fair demand. Sales bran at $1 00 ₱ cwt. Shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt with a fair supply in the market.

POULTRY—The receipts were light, the market being bare. The following prices would be readily paid for a good article: dressed chickens 14@15c; turkeys dressed 18@20c ₱ lb.

COORNACK—Sales of pails $2 35 ₱ nest; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50 ₱ doz.

HAY—In good demand with an ample stock on hand, sufficient for the times. The current rates are for No. 1 Shore Mackerel $30 ₱ bbl; No 1 Bay $28; No. 2 shore $23; No. 3 large, $16; No. 3 medium $14; half barrels $2 50 additional each. Herring—Sales Labrador, split, $9 50; Portland round, $8 50. Codfish—Large $6 50; medium $5 50 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Market well supplied; the demand has fallen off. Prices range from $8 00@7 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 9½c; rough 6@6½c ₱ lb. Market inactive.

SCRAW—Dull and the supply exceeds the demand; sales of rye at $10 ₱ ton, and oats at $10 @15.

SEEDS—Are in fair demand, particularly clover seed, and holders firm at $8 50 ₱ cwt from store, and $8 00@8 25 on the track. Timothy seed dull, but held at $4 00@5 00. Flax seed $2 10 @2 15 ₱ bush.

BRESWAX—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 26@26c ₱ lb.

SOUR KROUT—Is very dull; prices nominal at $7 00@9 00 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee prime quality at 7@8c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, February 23, 1870. }

The oil board did not open yesterday, being a legal holiday. We came to the conclusion to observe the same. The prices reported the day previous will answer on this occasion.

TITUSVILLE, February 21.—The *Herald* says: The feeling upon the Creek to-day was firm, but without quotable change from that of Saturday. At Petroleum Center the demand was moderate; but at points north there was a fair inquiry; $4 35 was offered, while in some instances $4 40 was bid, though there was no disposition to sell among holders, who are looking for a change in their favor. The firmer tone of the Upper Creek market is due principally to local speculation. There has been considerable of an increase of oil in iron tanks, but not a sufficient amount to cause an immediate break in prices. Upon the Lower Creek $4 60@4 65 was offered for medium gravities, but there were only a limited number of transactions at these figures. At the close the market remained unchanged.

The following sales were made yesterday: 350 barrels on upper creek, at.....$4 35
600 " " " 4 60
500 " " " 4 65
500 " " " 4 60
500 " at Petroleum Center, at..... 4 60
500 " at Rouseville, at..... 4 65
500 " on lower creek 4 60

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 22, 1 P. M.—Closing—Petroleum—Crude in bulk quiet and steady; held at 15½@16c; refined—to New Orleans, from shippers and bull market generally; 2,000 bbls standard white, early February 28½c, and Philadelphia delivery, 1,000 bbls, March, at 29¼c; spot lots 28½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., February 22, 1:00 P. M.—Market dull and inactive; no disposition either in buyers or sellers to operate; some of fer at $4 60, and some might be bought at $4 65, but no sales.

Oil accepts per River and Rail.

Eagle Oil Works	400	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
Peerless Oil Works	220	Wood, M. & Co	15
Fisher Bros	240	J. Speer	190
J. Wilkins	208		
Total			1,473

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

B S Duncan, 400 bbls crude to Eagle Oil Works; B S Duncan 320 do do to Peerless Oil Works; Porterfield & McC, 160 do do to Jas Wilkins; P & H, 200 do do to Sunbeam Oil Works; E H Long, 246 do do to Fisher Bros; Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum Co, 80 do do to Jas Wilkins; Lockhart, P & co, 15 do refined to Wood, Morrell & co; Oppenheimer, 36 bbls tar.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Montgomery, K & Co, 600 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 48 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & Co, 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Jas M Riter, 412 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Tarentum 41 Works, 250 bbls ref to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro, 150 cases refined to Tack, Whitney & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,816 bbls
Total shipments Redrums.....150 casks

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 265 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co, 269 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....534 bbls

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. F. W. & C. R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	1	Coleman, Rahm & Co, metal	2
Bradley & Reed I. Co	3	Coleman, Rahm & Co, ore	2
Jones & L. Co, metal	1		
Total			12

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, ore	2	J Reamer	3
R Wister, ore	2	Bryan & Caughey, ore	7
Graff, Bennett & Co, ore	1	J Moorhead, ore	1
Brown & Co, ore	1		
Total			18

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, ore	6	Graff, Bennett & Co, ore	2
Jones & L. Co	4	Graff, Bennett & Co, bx	3
Parker & Son, ore	2		
Total			19

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Lewis, R, Bro & Co, ore	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, metal	2
Graff, Bennett & Co, m.	3	Graff, Bennett & Co, c.	5
Total			15

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Chicago Banks, Board of Trade and Open Board were closed yesterday, and consequently we have no market report from that city. Business was also suspended in New York.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. No. 2 red $1 06. No. 3 do $1 00; steady; mixed 66@76c; white or yellow 76c. Oats 32@ 33c. Rye 85@90c. Barley—fall 90c@$1 00; spring at $1 20@1 25 for fall. Cotton dull; middling 23½c. Provisions in good demand. Pork $27 50@28 00, the latter retail lots. Dry salt shoulders 13½c. Bacon—jobbing 15@c for shoulders; 16½c for sides, and 17½@18c for clear rib and clear sides. Hams in bulk need at 18½c; but barely sold at 17½c. Lard—kettle rendered 17½c; choice to prime steam; 15@15½c for choice to prime; 14½@14¾c for prime to choice; 13½@13¾c for fair to good. Sugar cured hams steady at 18@19c. Lard firm; for steam 15½@16c; kettle 16@16½c. Whisky—Sales of 1 car lot at 93c; 2 cars at 92c; 3 cars at 91c; 4 cars at 90c; 5 cars at 89c; 6 cars at 88c; 7 cars at 87c; 8 cars at 86c; 9 cars at 85c; 10 cars at 84c; 11 cars at 83c; 12 cars at 82c; 13 cars at 81c; 14 cars at 80c; 15 cars at 79c; 16 cars at 78c; 17 cars at 77c; 18 cars at 76c; 19 cars at 75c; 20 cars at 74c; 21 cars at 73c; 22 cars at 72c; 23 cars at 71c; 24 cars at 70c; 25 cars at 69c; 26 cars at 68c; 27 cars at 67c; 28 cars at 66c; 29 cars at 65c; 30 cars at 64c; 31 cars at 63c; 32 cars at 62c; 33 cars at 61c; 34 cars at 60c; 35 cars at 59c; 36 cars at 58c; 37 cars at 57c; 38 cars at 56c; 39 cars at 55c; 40 cars at 54c; 41 cars at 53c; 42 cars at 52c; 43 cars at 51c; 44 cars at 50c; 45 cars at 49c; 46 cars at 48c; 47 cars at 47c; 48 cars at 46c; 49 cars at 45c; 50 cars at 44c; 51 cars at 43c; 52 cars at 42c; 53 cars at 41c; 54 cars at 40c; 55 cars at 39c; 56 cars at 38c; 57 cars at 37c; 58 cars at 36c; 59 cars at 35c; 60 cars at 34c; 61 cars at 33c; 62 cars at 32c; 63 cars at 31c; 64 cars at 30c; 65 cars at 29c; 66 cars at 28c; 67 cars at 27c; 68 cars at 26c; 69 cars at 25c; 70 cars at 24c; 71 cars at 23c; 72 cars at 22c; 73 cars at 21c; 74 cars at 20c; 75 cars at 19c; 76 cars at 18c; 77 cars at 17c; 78 cars at 16c; 79 cars at 15c; 80 cars at 14c; 81 cars at 13c; 82 cars at 12c; 83 cars at 11c; 84 cars at 10c; 85 cars at 9c; 86 cars at 8c; 87 cars at 7c; 88 cars at 6c; 89 cars at 5c; 90 cars at 4c; 91 cars at 3c; 92 cars at 2c; 93 cars at 1c; 94 cars at 0c; 95 cars at 99c; 96 cars at 98c; 97 cars at 97c; 98 cars at 96c; 99 cars at 95c; 100 cars at 94c; 101 cars at 93c; 102 cars at 92c; 103 cars at 91c; 104 cars at 90c; 105 cars at 89c; 106 cars at 88c; 107 cars at 87c; 108 cars at 86c; 109 cars at 85c; 110 cars at 84c; 111 cars at 83c; 112 cars at 82c; 113 cars at 81c; 114 cars at 80c; 115 cars at 79c; 116 cars at 78c; 117 cars at 77c; 118 cars at 76c; 119 cars at 75c; 120 cars at 74c; 121 cars at 73c; 122 cars at 72c; 123 cars at 71c; 124 cars at 70c; 125 cars at 69c; 126 cars at 68c; 127 cars at 67c; 128 cars at 66c; 129 cars at 65c; 130 cars at 64c; 131 cars at 63c; 132 cars at 62c; 133 cars at 61c; 134 cars at 60c; 135 cars at 59c; 136 cars at 58c; 137 cars at 57c; 138 cars at 56c; 139 cars at 55c; 140 cars at 54c; 141 cars at 53c; 142 cars at 52c; 143 cars at 51c; 144 cars at 50c; 145 cars at 49c; 146 cars at 48c; 147 cars at 47c; 148 cars at 46c; 149 cars at 45c; 150 cars at 44c; 151 cars at 43c; 152 cars at 42c; 153 cars at 41c; 154 cars at 40c; 155 cars at 39c; 156 cars at 38c; 157 cars at 37c; 158 cars at 36c; 159 cars at 35c; 160 cars at 34c; 161 cars at 33c; 162 cars at 32c; 163 cars at 31c; 164 cars at 30c; 165 cars at 29c; 166 cars at 28c; 167 cars at 27c; 168 cars at 26c; 169 cars at 25c; 170 cars at 24c; 171 cars at 23c; 172 cars at 22c; 173 cars at 21c; 174 cars at 20c; 175 cars at 19c; 176 cars at 18c; 177 cars at 17c; 178 cars at 16c; 179 cars at 15c; 180 cars at 14c; 181 cars at 13c; 182 cars at 12c; 183 cars at 11c; 184 cars at 10c; 185 cars at 9c; 186 cars at 8c; 187 cars at 7c; 188 cars at 6c; 189 cars at 5c; 190 cars at 4c; 191 cars at 3c; 192 cars at 2c; 193 cars at 1c; 194 cars at 0c; 195 cars at 99c; 196 cars at 98c; 197 cars at 97c; 198 cars at 96c; 199 cars at 95c; 200 cars at 94c; 201 cars at 93c; 202 cars at 92c; 203 cars at 91c; 204 cars at 90c; 205 cars at 89c; 206 cars at 88c; 207 cars at 87c; 208 cars at 86c; 209 cars at 85c; 210 cars at 84c; 211 cars at 83c; 212 cars at 82c; 213 cars at 81c; 214 cars at 80c; 215 cars at 79c; 216 cars at 78c; 217 cars at 77c; 218 cars at 76c; 219 cars at 75c; 220 cars at 74c; 221 cars at 73c; 222 cars at 72c; 223 cars at 71c; 224 cars at 70c; 225 cars at 69c; 226 cars at 68c; 227 cars at 67c; 228 cars at 66c; 229 cars at 65c; 230 cars at 64c; 231 cars at 63c; 232 cars at 62c; 233 cars at 61c; 234 cars at 60c; 235 cars at 59c; 236 cars at 58c; 237 cars at 57c; 238 cars at 56c; 239 cars at 55c; 240 cars at 54c; 241 cars at 53c; 242 cars at 52c; 243 cars at 51c; 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542 cars at 52c; 543 cars at 51c; 544 cars at 50c; 545 cars at 49c; 546 cars at 48c; 547 cars at 47c; 548 cars at 46c; 549 cars at 45c; 550 cars at 44c; 551 cars at 43c; 552 cars at 42c; 553 cars at 41c; 554 cars at 40c; 555 cars at 39c; 556 cars at 38c; 557 cars at 37c; 558 cars at 36c; 559 cars at 35c; 560 cars at 34c; 561 cars at 33c; 562 cars at 32c; 563 cars at 31c; 564 cars at 30c; 565 cars at 29c; 566 cars at 28c; 567 cars at 27c; 568 cars at 26c; 569 cars at 25c; 570 cars at 24c; 571 cars at 23c; 572 cars at 22c; 573 cars at 21c; 574 cars at 20c; 575 cars at 19c; 576 cars at 18c; 577 cars at 17c; 578 cars at 16c; 579 cars at 15c; 580 cars at 14c; 581 cars at 13c; 582 cars at 12c; 583 cars at 11c; 584 cars at 10c; 585 cars at 9c; 586 cars at 8c; 587 cars at 7c; 588 cars at 6c; 589 cars at 5c; 590 cars at 4c; 591 cars at 3c; 592 cars at 2c; 593 cars at 1c; 594 cars at 0c; 595 cars at 99c; 596 cars at 98c; 597 cars at 97c; 598 cars at 96c; 599 cars at 95c; 600 cars at 94c; 601 cars at 93c; 602 cars at 92c; 603 cars at 91c; 604 cars at 90c; 605 cars at 89c; 606 cars at 88c; 607 cars at 87c; 608 cars at 86c; 609 cars at 85c; 610 cars at 84c; 611 cars at 83c; 612 cars at 82c; 613 cars at 81c; 614 cars at 80c; 615 cars at 79c; 616 cars at 78c; 617 cars at 77c; 618 cars at 76c; 619 cars at 75c; 620 cars at 74c; 621 cars at 73c; 622 cars at 72c; 623 cars at 71c; 624 cars at 70c; 625 cars at 69c; 626 cars at 68c; 627 cars at 67c; 628 cars at 66c; 629 cars at 65c; 630 cars at 64c; 631 cars at 63c; 632 cars at 62c; 633 cars at 61c; 634 cars at 60c; 635 cars at 59c; 636 cars at 58c; 637 cars at 57c; 638 cars at 56c; 639 cars at 55c; 640 cars at 54c; 641 cars at 53c; 642 cars at 52c; 643 cars at 51c; 644 cars at 50c; 645 cars at 49c; 646 cars at 48c; 647 cars at 47c; 648 cars at 46c; 649 cars at 45c; 650 cars at 44c; 651 cars at 43c; 652 cars at 42c; 653 cars at 41c; 654 cars at 40c; 655 cars at 39c; 656 cars at 38c; 657 cars at 37c; 658 cars at 36c; 659 cars at 35c; 660 cars at 34c; 661 cars at 33c; 662 cars at 32c; 663 cars at 31c; 664 cars at 30c; 665 cars at 29c; 666 cars at 28c; 667 cars at 27c; 668 cars at 26c; 669 cars at 25c; 670 cars at 24c; 671 cars at 23c; 672 cars at 22c; 673 cars at 21c; 674 cars at 20c; 675 cars at 19c; 676 cars at 18c; 677 cars at 17c; 678 cars at 16c; 679 cars at 15c; 680 cars at 14c; 681 cars at 13c; 682 cars at 12c; 683 cars at 11c; 684 cars at 10c; 685 cars at 9c; 686 cars at 8c; 687 cars at 7c; 688 cars at 6c; 689 cars at 5c; 690 cars at 4c; 691 cars at 3c; 692 cars at 2c; 693 cars at 1c; 694 cars at 0c; 695 cars at 99c; 696 cars at 98c; 697 cars at 97c; 698 cars at 96c; 699 cars at 95c; 700 cars at 94c; 701 cars at 93c; 702 cars at 92c; 703 cars at 91c; 704 cars at 90c; 705 cars at 89c; 706 cars at 88c; 707 cars at 87c; 708 cars at 86c; 709 cars at 85c; 710 cars at 84c; 711 cars at 83c; 712 cars at 82c; 713 cars at 81c; 714 cars at 80c; 715 cars at 79c; 716 cars at 78c; 717 cars at 77c; 718 cars at 76c; 719 cars at 75c; 720 cars at 74c; 721 cars at 73c; 722 cars at 72c; 723 cars at 71c; 724 cars at 70c; 725 cars at 69c; 726 cars at 68c; 727 cars at 67c; 728 cars at 66c; 729 cars at 65c; 730 cars at 64c; 731 cars at 63c; 732 cars at 62c; 733 cars at 61c; 734 cars at 60c; 735 cars at 59c; 736 cars at 58c; 737 cars at 57c; 738 cars at 56c; 739 cars at 55c; 740 cars at 54c; 741 cars at 53c; 742 cars at 52c; 743 cars at 51c; 744 cars at 50c; 745 cars at 49c; 746 cars at 48c; 747 cars at 47c; 748 cars at 46c; 749 cars at 45c; 750 cars at 44c; 751 cars at 43c; 752 cars at 42c; 753 cars at 41c; 754 cars at 40c; 755 cars at 39c; 756 cars at 38c; 757 cars at 37c; 758 cars at 36c; 759 cars at 35c; 760 cars at 34c; 761 cars at 33c; 762 cars at 32c; 763 cars at 31c; 764 cars at 30c; 765 cars at 29c; 766 cars at 28c;

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Cotts, Richard, Parmersville, Pa.	3
Crothers, James, Australia	4
Calvey, Wm., Vineland, N. J.	3
Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.	1
Lock, W. F., Braddock's Fields, Pa.	3
Miller, Bartlett, Rinerton, Pa.	3
Miller, H., and S. J. Harrison City, Pa.	3
McClymonds, John, Cleveland, Ohio	3
Reiner, Abram, Tarentum, Pa.	3
Seibert, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2

LIQUOR LICENSES.—The number of liquor licenses granted since March, 1869, is 1,112.

DELIGHTFUL music nightly by the Great Western Band at the Skating Rink.

HANDS FROZEN.—John Bennett, an oil gauger, had both hands frozen while gauging oil on the Allegheny Monday.

S. L. VERA, foot of Fourteenth street, furnishes plain and ornamental iron window caps and sills promptly to order.

ANKLE SPRAINED.—A woman named Jane Grey slipped and fell on St. Clair street near the suspension bridge, Monday evening and sprained he ankle.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATES.—Many of the Police Magistrates observed Washington's birthday by receiving no informations. Most of them made a virtue of necessity.

LARGE SALE OF LARD OIL.—Sales of 200 barrels of F. Sellers & Co.'s brand, extra No. 1 winter strained, to New York house, deliverable, 100 barrels each, February and March, at 91 42½.

SIDEWALK SKATING.—Large numbers of enterprising youths in some parts of the city are at present engaged in the enterprise of trying to turn the sidewalks into skating parks. It is an enterprise that is not very well liked by pedestrians.

DON'T fail to see the great Hurdle Race at the Rink this evening.

RELIGIOUS.—Quite a religious interest is being felt in the Methodist Church at Elderaville, Washington county, Rev. J. B. Lucas, pastor. Already several persons have united with the church, and the work bids fair to become a general awakening.

IN A NEW PLACE.—That genialemanly and obliging host, Harry Alden, the prince of good fellows, has retired from his position at the Revere House, and has located himself at the Fifth Avenue Hall, opposite, where his numerous friends will no doubt follow him.

"LEISURE HOURS."—This popular monthly magazine for March has made its appearance, and contains a large quantity of interesting reading matter. The literary and editorial articles are equal to those of previous numbers, and the magazine appears to be prosperous.

WAGONS.—A good substantial wagon is a very desirable thing to have by those who have use for them, and Mr. James G. Weir, corner of Washington and Faber streets, above the Elevator, makes no other kind. He guarantees satisfaction in all his work.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Finance Committee of city Councils will hold a meeting in the city Controller's office this afternoon, and some important business matters, pertaining to the interests of the city, it is thought will come up. A full attendance of the members is desirable.

PIANO CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. L. D. Dunmeit, the well known confectioner, has associated with him Mr. David N. Fitzsimmons in the wholesale and retail confectionery business, and have removed from their old quarters to the new and commodious store room, 64 Wood street. The firm have a large and choice stock of pure American confectionery, which makes one's mouth water to look at.

MORE COAL LOST.—Mr. William H. Brown, the well known coal merchant, has been singularly unfortunate this season, having met with several very heavy losses in addition to those recently reported we learn of another, which occurred one day last week at the mouth of Red river, the Government towboat sinking one barge of coal worth $2,500. The barge struck the bank and sunk in deep water, so that it is a total loss.

AN INSULTING INDIVIDUAL.—Yesterday afternoon the police apprehended an individual called James Patterson, for insulting ladies. He was first seen on the corner of 5th avenue and Market street, tryingto kiss several ladies, and not being successful he left, and at the corner of Fourth and Wood street he was discovered at the same game. He was then arrested, taken before the Mayor, and committed in default of fine of $10 and costs to serve ten days.

LEG FRACTURED.—Monday night a man named William Dwyer, employed by Dr. T. A. Rex, on Fifth avenue, near Logan street, for the purpose of procuring medicine for a sick child. As he was descending the steps leading from the physician's office he slipped on the ice, fell and fractured his right leg above the ankle. Dr. Rex dressed the wound, after which he was removed to his home on Fulton street, Seventh ward.

OFF ON A TRAIN AT LAST.—Several days ago an account was published of a young female from Newark, N. J., who had been anxious to take to Newark the remains of a deceased brother, had received small sums of money from charitable persons, and at last disappeared. She made her appearance again at the Union Depot Monday morning, much travelled, and said that instead of returning to Newark she had bought a ticket for Louisville, Ky. The officer insisted that she should take the train this time, and she did so.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded about half past nine o'clock yesterday from Box No. 17, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood streets. The alarm was occasioned by the breaking out of a fire in the hat and cap store of Mr. Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. It appears that the joists of the first floor near the wall caught fire from the heater, and for a short time a serious conflagration was feared imminent. By prompt action the flames were extinguished with buckets of water, without requiring the assistance of the Fire Department.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—This old institution is about to be revived under the lead of Dr. Scott, one of the ablest and most experienced educators in the country, and who is well known as the late President of Washington College. This arrangement—upon which we congratulate the Board of Trustees and the people—is of sound learning—*is to be permanent*. For healthfulness, ease of access, beauty of location and high-toned morality, Beaver is not surpassed anywhere. Every element necessary to success seems to be combined in these circumstances, and, with efficiency, prosperity is assured. See advertisement in another column.

WEED Sewing Machines.

Speaks For Itself.

Watch No. 1,989, bearing trade mark Frederic, Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J., manufactured by the United States Watch Company, has been carried by me from December, 1868, to January 17th, 1870, its total variation being only 1 to 2 seconds in the entire time.

L. E. CRITTENDEN,
Late Register United States Treasury.

W. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, is the agent in this city for the United States Watch Company's watches. A satisfactory warrant is given by Mr. Dunseath with every watch sold.

Washington's Birthday.

Washington's birthday was remembered yesterday by a large number of the people of this city. The Postoffice, Custom House and other Government offices, the banks, and some places of business, were kept closed during the greater portion of the day. The only demonstration was the parade of the Duquesne Grays, which took place in the afternoon over the route published yesterday. The Grays were under the command of Captain Campbell, Lieutenant Moore and Sergeant Petrie, and their appearance was in every way creditable. There were large numbers of persons along the streets comprising the route, and the company was highly commended for its pluck in turning out, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

IRON WINDOW SILLS—S. L. Vera.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The following trial list will be taken up in this court to-day:

No. 117, Pittsburgh and Little Beaver Creek Oil Co. vs. Stevenson.
No. 171, Robenstein vs. Pittsburgh, Farmers, &c., Turnpike Co.
No. 172, Simpson vs. Gilmore.
No. 64, Been vs. Morrow.
No. 145, Lewis vs. Johnston and wife.
No. 112, Jacoby vs. Schoen, & Lammert.
No. 176, Brown, use, vs. Steamer "Reindeer."
No. 178, Kennedy vs. Ertell, Anderson & Co.
No. 179, Craig vs. Birch.
No. 180, Steamer "Grey Fox" vs. Millinger, McClurg & Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 332, Collins et al, vs. Rea.
No. 365, Monroe et al, vs. Hays et al.
No. 392, Folland vs. Noeland.
No. 393, Doubtell vs. Kennedy et al.
No. 386, First National Bank vs. Duff.
No. 392, Turnpike Company vs. Oakland Railway Company.
No. 209, Kraft vs. Everson.
No. 400, Stewart et al, vs. Williams.
No. 401, Carr vs. Plez.
No. 404, Watterson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
No. 405, Same vs. same.
No. 413, Akl vs. J. Bouander & Son.

Judge Sterrett yesterday continued the trial of the case of Kennedy and others vs. Ditheridge, but the other Courts were not in session.

IRON WINDOW CAPS—S. L. Vera.

PARDON OF WRAY AND SHAW.

They are Released from the Penitentiary

Wm. C. Wray and George W. Shaw, whose conviction for burglary, at Connelisville, last summer, and subsequent sentence to the penitentiary, have been the subject of much comment in the newspapers, growing out of their supposed innocence, and the insufficiency and unreliability of the evidence adduced upon the trial, have at last been pardoned by the Governor, and are again at liberty. Ever since their sentence, their friends have been working to secure their release, and had enlisted the active co-operation of some of the most respectable and influential men in the community, owing to the bitter experience of the Governor in granting pardons to some of our criminals, growing out of misrepresentations of facts; and a much greater degree of caution exercised in extending clemency, both parties of these men were not so easily obtained as it was at first supposed they would be. This delay, however, only caused renewed efforts on the part of their friends, and the pardons were yesterday received. The petitions, we are informed, were signed by the judges of our courts, many prominent members of the bar, the Mayor and several of his predecessors in office, almost the entire police force, and numerous influential citizens of known standing and integrity.

The pardons were received through the mail yesterday afternoon, and were conveyed by ex-Mayor James Blackmore to the Warden of the Penitentiary, who took pleasure in releasing the prisoners. They appeared upon the streets in the afternoon, and were cordially congratulated by their friends and acquaintances. This was particularly the case in regard to Mr. Wray, who is well known here, and who served for several years on our city police force. His honesty and integrity had never before been questioned, and no one who knows him doubts his innocence for a moment. Shaw is not so well known here, but the presumptions in favor of his innocence are equally strong.

THE PITTSBURGH CHURCH GUILD.

What it Has Done and is Doing.

One of the most useful and beneficent of our charitable institutions is "The Pittsburgh Church Guild," which, in view of the good it accomplishes and the evil it prevents, is deserving the hearty encouragement and warm support of every citizen. It began its work in 1866, and is composed, of clerical and lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, whose aim is to concentrate their efforts in works of benevolence. Its benefits are offered to and received by persons of all denominations. The beneficiaries, in fact, are principally of other religious denominations, and include those of all trades and employments in the two cities and vicinity.

The Guild provides a free reading room, where is open to all, is well supplied with papers, periodicals, etc., and comfortably lighted and warmed. Every winter the Guild has large "classes for Workingmen," held each weekday evening, composed of young men who are gratuitously instructed in the various branches of knowledge most requisite for their success in life. In the year 1868-69, one hundred and eighty-four pupils entered these classes, and the average attendance was seventy-seven. They ranged in age from sixteen to forty-three years, and represented thirty-two different trades and occupations. The like work is being prosecuted this winter.

Similar "Classes for Women" are taught by ladies two nights each week, and the large attendance at these classes, during the past and present winter, proves their need and their worth.

Another feature of the Guild is its "Free Dispensary," open daily "for the poor sick," who receive gratuitously the most skillful medical advice, and the best medicines. The workings of this charity show how urgently it was demanded. It has been in operation nearly two years, and during the first year more than two hundred and twenty patients were cared for, and over six hundred prescriptions given. Others are visited at their homes when necessary. The current year shows a large increase in the number of applicants for relief.

A "Free Library," of useful and entertaining books, is soon to be added to the other benevolent agencies of the Guild.

The Guild House, which is located at No. 285 Penn street, was bought for $14,000, by private donations; and since it is devoted exclusively to charitable uses, such as above described, and supported altogether by voluntary contributions, it is extremely desirable that the institution should be relieved from the burdens of taxation, which amount to about one hundred and forty dollars per annum. A bill will be presented to the Legislature, at its present session, to exempt the property from State, county and city tax; and we know of no opposition to the measure, or no good reason why there should be any, while justice and sound policy require that this institution should be placed on the same footing with other like charitable corporations. The pecuniary benefits which the institutions of the kind confer upon communities—to say nothing of their moral and humanitarian effects—are certainly of the most substantial character which could be assessed upon them, and in this view we trust that the application of the Guild for exemption will be promptly granted.

SPLENDID ICE at the Keystone Skating Rink.

"WEED," best Machines extant.

Dr. Jackson on Washington's Birthday.

Dr. Jackson attracted a large crowd to Wilkins Hall last night, on the occasion of his annual oration on the "life of Gen. Washington," and his farewell address to Gen. Lafayette after the battle of Stony Point." There was a force of ten doorkeepers, with fixed bayonets, and a large number of police to preserve order. The musical part of the entertainment was of the most popular character—the band playing "Shoo Fly" the greater part of the evening. At 8 o'clock, with a loud report, the curtain rose by the "Warnkoop" band, which consisted of drums, gongs, bells, etc., the entire "orchestra" being under the direction of a man with a gun twelve feet in length. The reserve corps announced to be "due" at eight, o'clock, and at that time he entered the hall accompanied by a guard of honor, made up of a squad of the Duquesne Greys, with fixed bayonets. The Doctor was introduced by a legal gentleman, who said that the lecturer required little to state that he knew his (the lecturer's) reputation would shield against applause, and he was not like most of our public men and he requested that the applause be brought in at the proper place. The Doctor then mounted the rostrum and proceeded with his lecture, speaking at length of the "university," so called in Washington's birth. He was subjected to a number of interruptions by his audience, before he had proceeded far, a pan or red fire was lighted at the feet, and a grand tableaux made out of the Doctor as he stood with elevated arms in the midst of his most sublime gestures.

The band played "shoo fly" on the slightest provocation, and the Doctor was kept in a blaze of glory by the explosion of shooting crackers about him. At the close of the lecture, one of the audience stepped up and with an appropriate presentation speech, handed the Doctor the two handles of a galvanic battery. The effect was electrical on the speaker as well as the audience, and the Doctor was utterly unable to press his feelings. After this, the bill of the band amounting to fifty-two dollars was handed in and repudiated by the Doctor, who said, "I pay no bills, gentlemen." He also repudiated a bill of twenty-five dollars "for lecturing without a license," and left the hall accompanied by two policemen.

Myers, Schoyer & Co.—Their Removal to No. 145 Wood Street.

Myers, Schoyer & Co., the popular Stationers, Printers, Binders and Blank Book makers, have removed to their large and elegant store room, No. 145 Wood street, *Post* building, corner of Virgin alley, where they will continue to supply the public with stationery and blank books of every description at reasonable rates. They keep constantly on hand a large supply of check books on all Pittsburgh and Allegheny banks, of location and books, dray books, bills of lading, etc., etc. Everything in the stationery line can be procured of this firm, and they keep the best of articles. They have been deservedly popular in the old business location, and with the many new inducements which they will offer to customers in their commodious establishment on Wood street, their business will be likely to be largely increased during the year 1870. In connection with a host of friends and patrons we heartily wish them success in their new quarters.

Alleged Larceny.

N. Whiting, an auctioneer, doing business under the Academy of Music building, on Liberty street, yesterday made information before Mayor Brush, charging a clerk in his employ, named John Kennedy, with larceny. It seems that Mr. Whiting missed a lot of blankets and some other goods from his establishment, suspecting the clerk named, information was made as stated, and a warrant was issued. The accused was arrested and locked up for a hearing. Officer Dresser recovered a portion of the goods last evening.

"WEED" sews anything heavy or light.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville.]

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.

John Walner was committed to the workhouse for sixty days for having been drinking almost incessantly since Christmas. On Monday night he threatened to beat his mother, and became so violent that two men were required to watch with him.

ONE CASE.

Jas. Carson was picked up on Butler street, near Forty-fifth, in an inebriated condition, and after spending the night in the lock-up, was required to contribute $1 and costs to the city treasury.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of A. E. Hudson and John Kerr, saloon keepers in the Diamond, charged on oath of Wm. Lindsay with selling liquor on Sunday.

SURETY CASE.

Mary Rushelow avered that John Junghouse had called her offensive names, and had threatened to take her by the neck and throw her into the street. A warrant was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Adam Tussing, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Barbara Tussing, who alleges that Adam attacked and beat her with his fist.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED LARCENY BY BAILEE.

W. J. Collins made an information charging Mrs. Belle Miller with larceny by bailee, alleging that he had loaned defendant a valuable ring to wear to a party, and that she refused to return it. A warrant was issued.

CARD PLAYING.

J. McLaughlin made an information against A. E. Hudson charging defendant, who is proprietor of a saloon in the Diamond, with permitting card playing for money on his premises. A warrant was issued.

WEED sewing Machines.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The unusual attractions elsewhere last evening prevented as large an attendance at the Opera House as would otherwise have been the case. Mrs. Bowers gave a beautiful rendition of "Julia," and those who had the pleasure of seeing it were delighted with it. To-night a new sensational play in five acts, entitled "Reaping the Tempest," will be presented, Mrs. Bowers sustaining the part of "Marguerite," and Mr. McCollom that of "Jean Paul Berger."

THE ORGAN CONCERT at the Third Presbyterian church last evening was very largely attended, and Mr. Willcox excelled himself, if that were possible, in his manipulations of the noble instrument. The selections, which included compositions of Lefebure-Wely, recently deceased, Petrali, Rossi, Bach and Rossini, were all admirably performed. But the gem of the evening, at least to those not of a too scientific turn, was Mr. Willcox's own composition, "Representation of a Thunder Storm," of which we have before spoken at length. It is one of those peculiar musical structures that exhibit new beauties the oftener it is heard.

Mr. Willcox will give his second concert at the Third church, this afternoon, commencing at two o'clock, when an opportunity will be afforded those living in the suburbs to hear this distinguished performer. There will be no reserved seats for this concert.

As will be seen by the card in another column, Mr. Willcox will give a third concert on Thursday evening, when a number of new and difficult selections will comprise the programme. Reserved seats for this concert may be had at Mellor & Hoene's, 57 Fifth avenue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a large and intelligent audience at the Academy of Music last evening, and all were delighted with Mr. Murdoch's matchless recitations. This evening Mr. Murdoch will deliver his lecture, entitled "Impressions and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," which has everywhere it has been delivered been listened to by crowded audiences. Mr. Murdoch will also give a number of amusing recitations and readings, so that the entertainment of this evening promises to be unusually interesting. Tickets may be procured at the Library rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed Almost Instantly.

A young man named James Fox came to a terrible death at Bidwell's Plow Works, Duquesne way, about noon yesterday. It appears that he wished to stop the elevator on the main floor, and for that purpose stepped upon it. This did not stop it, however, and as the platform continued on the downward course, he pulled a wrong rope, which displaced the weight at the top used for working an automatic belt shifter. The weight, which was quite heavy, came down rapidly, striking the unfortunate man on the head, fracturing the skull and causing death almost instantly. Dr. D. H. Rhoades was summoned immediately, but death ensued a moment or two after he reached the scene of the accident. Deceased had been employed at the works only one week before the accident. He was a single man.

WEED Sewing Machines.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, February 23d, 1870:

O. H. Williams to Addison F. Burns, November 22, 1869; half an acre of land in Ross township.....$425

A. H. Sloan to John H. Page, Jr., September 30, 1868; 1 acre and 175 perches in Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,243

James Robinson to Wm. Clinton, February 10, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on Center street, Borough of McKeesport.....$620

Wm. A. Herron to John Fox, January 1, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on Urania street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$300

H. F. W. Hespenheide to John G. Kopf, January 13, 1868; 20 by 90 feet on Jefferson street, Allegheny City.....$500

Thos. Mellon to Jas. A. Law et al., January 28, 1870; 90 by 109 feet in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$4,000

Arthur Hobson et al. to John A. Wilson, February 17, 1870; 40 by 100 feet on Beach street, Allegheny City.....$4,000

H. Bungwin, guardian, to Joseph and James Orr, January 28, 1870; 1 acre and 56 perches, borough of Mt. Washington.....$3,000

C. H. Love et ux. to Robert and Wm. Hunsell, November 19, 1869; 100 by 154 feet in Love's plan, North Fayette township.....$400

James and Robert H. Wilson to Hugh McCall, July 23, 1869; 20 by 168 feet in McClure township.....$500

"WEED," Jno. Biggert & Son.

Opinion

Of Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Judge District Court.

I take pleasure in recommending to the public the important discovery in the use of electricity for the cure of diseases, and more particularly that class of diseases submitted by medicines. Judging from what I have seen of its operations upon my friends and others, in the cure of the most obstinate diseases that had for years resisted medical remedies, I do not hesitate to say that electricity as a mode of medical treatment in the hands of Dr. G. A. Spreeher, Medical Electrician, 279 Penn street, is safe, reliable and in every way adapted to the wants of the suffering. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ALLEGHENY.

Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held for postage in the Allegheny Postoffice, February 22d, 1870:

	Cents.
Frank Bates Shear's Cross Roads, Pa.	3c
Miss Lizzie Bratt, Allegheny Pa.	3c
Samuel Baird, Sewickley, Pa.	1c
Jacob David, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	3c
Mrs. Mary Eagle, Brady's Bend, Pa.	3c
Miss Mary H. Fay, Allegheny, Pa.	3c
Andrew Bershberger, Baden, Pa.	3c
Fred. Holtzman, Allegheny, Pa.	3c
Edgar A. Shear's Cross Roads, Pa.	3c
John Kane, Shear's Cross Roads, Pa.	3c
Miss Lizzie Kane, Robinson Roads, Pa.	3c
Miss Kate Keep, Allegheny, Pa.	3c
Mrs. Lunsey, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3c
Mrs. Kate E. Lyons, Allegheny, Pa.	3c
Mrs. Lillie B. Vankirk, Downingtown, Pa.	3c

JOHN A. MYLES, P. M.

S. L. VERA, foot of Fourteenth street, bank of Allegheny, Pittsburgh.

NOTEWORTHY.—The Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. George P. Hays, pastor, received forty-four new members last Sabbath.

CONTRACT GIVEN OUT.—The contract for gas posts and lamps was given out by the Gas Committee last night.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The Park is thronged with visitors. The cheapest amusement we can think of at present is skating.

IRON WINDOW CAPS.—S. L. Vera.

ILL.—Alderman Lynch, who is serving a lengthy term at Councils, is reported as suffering from a severe attack of heart disease.

IRON WINDOW CAPS.—S. L. Vera.

THE AMATEURS.—Flattering accounts come to us of the recent performance of this troupe at Sewickley. Especially mention is made of Mr. John T. Irwin, of Allegheny, whose falsetto and English dialect in the drama of Mr. Irwin's solos were appreciated, and the entire programme was performed in a manner that rendered satisfaction.

S. L. VERA, foot of Fourteenth street, bank of Allegheny, Pittsburgh.

AWARDED.—The Water Committee awarded the following contracts Monday night:

Water pipe, sleeves, branches, etc., National Pipe Foundry, Pittsburgh.

Miscellaneous castings, (contract for the year,) Mesars. Gibson & Riddle, Allegheny.

Ferrules, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The contract for furnishing fire plugs and stop cocks was awarded to J. R. Hutchinson, of Allegheny.

The contract for making the wooden plug boxes and wash boxes, was given to Wm. Hazlett, of Allegheny.

Projected Tour.

The Water Committee, City Engineer, Controller, Superintendent of the Water Works and one or two members of the Finance Committee will start on a tour of the Eastern cities on Tuesday next. The object of the tour is to note the various improvements completed and contemplated in the West, and to compare the same with the methods adopted or under discussion at home. As the school of experience is always the dearest, it is to be the people's interests are best secured by a careful examination of the practical operations of the different methods and models to be found abroad before entering upon projects closely connected with the welfare of the city. The question of water extension is one that is, perhaps, the most important that will come up for action during the next ten years. All the information that can be acquired touching this subject will prove useful hereafter.

S. L. VERA, foot of Fourteenth street, bank of Allegheny, Pittsburgh.

The Rink.

There is one healthy, innocent and cheap amusement that yields unbounded satisfaction to the participants, and affords a large degree of genuine gratification to the lookers on. Skating is good for the body, good for the brain, and is no little doing business on the broad requirement of ease and grace. By and by, the young man or young woman who cannot write his or her name with a skate in the Rink will will be viewed as lacking a necessary accomplishment. This was never made so plain to us as a see the fine exhibition of that delightful accompaniment in future of cold weather—the Rink. The Rink at No. 56 is well disposed to make up for lost time, jogging from the number of years that it was closed last night. Under the present management, every accomodation is afforded visitors that could be devised, considering the means. The only enemies the Rink may have are the doctors, and considering the amount of results secured through it, perhaps the doctors are just the least bit excusable.

IRON WINDOW CAPS AND SILLS, plain and ornamental, all styles furnished to order promptly, by S. L. Vera.

THE OLDEST VETERINERY DOCTOR.

The Decline of a Well Known Character.

Said a prominent city official to us the other day, "It is astonishing the number of innocent people who find their way to the lock up." The meaning conveyed was so plain that any one might have interred the irony. A great many innocent people, according to their own statements, do find their way to the lock-up. But there are not so many frequently as some whom no charge but that of poverty can be made. Especially in the cold winter nights may unfortunates be found who glide past the night-watch like shadows, and cower unceremoniously beside the stoves, casting a grateful look over the surroundings, and acting to all intents like people who are very much at home, indeed. Not at all pleasant is it that some of these unfortunates do not crouch beside the warm fire in the principal apartment set apart for the reception of the dissolute, depraved and vicious.

The other day, a miserable looking wretch clad in rags beside which the age rotten garmented Rip Van Winkle would be a dude of spectable, shuffled through the main entrance to the Mayor's office, and hurried down the stairway leading to the lock-up. He would be difficult to find in any production of the limner, or in any representation on the stage, such a make-up as that of "old Dr. P——," whose name, and whose face is so familiar to every man in Western Pennsylvania who makes any pretensions to a knowledge of horses. Dr. P—— was in times a recognized farrier of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He was the very essence of a good fellow simmered down into a smiling accommodating, and, as the word goes, honest jockey, for he had acquired the secret of the art at an early age. Not a notable man in any way, save as a representative of horse flesh, experienced in the treatment of the ills to which horseflesh is heir. His mutability in the last five years ago were unquestioned by the frequenters of the old horse market, concerning which Blythe has left us the only true remembrance. He lived well, and drank as well, as they used to drink in the good old times, until his nose began to blossom. His pockets were long on money, while, if he had deposited in any other bank than the till of a bar, might have enabled him to live by day on the fat of the land, without pawning his principal. But to borrow the expressive language of the craft, he so frequently find their way to the lock-up "that thing got a hold on him," and it held on to him tenaciously until it had run him down from, say from one hundred and eighty pounds to something less than eighty. The only thing left of him is a feature, which it is difficult to hide—his nose—and even that has diminished with his falling fortune. In all probability he has not a friend in the world, where at one time his nod was a favor. He performs his mission to carry in coal for the stoves, for which he gets 50 cts. per can, but the people's interests are best secured by a careful examination of the practical operations of the different methods and models to be found abroad before entering upon projects closely connected with the welfare of the city. The question of water extension is one that is, perhaps, the most important that will come up for action during the next ten years. All the information that can be acquired touching this subject will prove useful hereafter.

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The Decline of a Well Known Character.

Said a prominent city official to us the other day, "It is astonishing the number of innocent people who find their way to the lock up." The meaning conveyed was so plain that any one might have interred the irony. A great many innocent people, according to their own statements, do find their way to the lock-up. But there are not so many frequently as some whom no charge but that of poverty can be made. Especially in the cold winter nights may unfortunates be found who glide past the night-watch like shadows, and cower unceremoniously beside the stoves, casting a grateful look over the surroundings, and acting to all intents like people who are very much at home, indeed. Not at all pleasant is it that some of these unfortunates do not crouch beside the warm fire in the principal apartment set apart for the reception of the dissolute, depraved and vicious.

The other day, a miserable looking wretch clad in rags beside which the age rotten garmented Rip Van Winkle would be a dude of spectable, shuffled through the main entrance to the Mayor's office, and hurried down the stairway leading to the lock-up. He would be difficult to find in any production of the limner, or in any representation on the stage, such a make-up as that of "old Dr. P——," whose name, and whose face is so familiar to every man in Western Pennsylvania who makes any pretensions to a knowledge of horses. Dr. P—— was in times a recognized farrier of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He was the very essence of a good fellow simmered down into a smiling accommodating, and, as the word goes, honest jockey, for he had acquired the secret of the art at an early age. Not a notable man in any way, save as a representative of horse flesh, experienced in the treatment of the ills to which horseflesh is heir. His mutability in the last five years ago were unquestioned by the frequenters of the old horse market, concerning which Blythe has left us the only true remembrance. He lived well, and drank as well, as they used to drink in the good old times, until his nose began to blossom. His pockets were long on money, while, if he had deposited in any other bank than the till of a bar, might have enabled him to live by day on the fat of the land, without pawning his principal. But to borrow the expressive language of the craft, he so frequently find their way to the lock-up "that thing got a hold on him," and it held on to him tenaciously until it had run him down from, say from one hundred and eighty pounds to something less than eighty. The only thing left of him is a feature, which it is difficult to hide—his nose—and even that has diminished with his falling fortune. In all probability he has not a friend in the world, where at one time his nod was a favor. He performs his mission to carry in coal for the stoves, for which he gets 50 cts. per can, but he has a queer looking knapsack from his shoulders, places it on the bench, leans his back to the stove, and curling up like nothing in nature, save a wretched wreck of humanity, goes off into the land of dreams. One of these days there will be an inquest, and that will be the last of Dr. D——k.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

A QUARREL AND THE RESULT.

Kate Walters, an unfortunate who permits her bad temper to lead her into trouble, was arrested Monday evening for disturbing the peace and quarreling with a companion whose ways of life were similar from Kate's. The cause the quarrel Kate ent Mollie McManis with a penknife, inflicting a gash on her face and a stiffing cut on her body. As the affray occurred of Third street, the police immediately conveyed both parties to the lock-up. Yesterday morning the Mayor committed Kate to jail for thirty days. Mollie is still in the lock-up.

On Monday afternoon Charles Knoder made information before Mayor Callow, charging Henry Latz with striking him with a chair in a store in the Diamond, this city. Bail was entered by defendant.

The Mayor had five common cases before him, drunks and disorderly's all of whom paid their footing Ceaser Jackson, the colored individual whose boisterous conduct warranted the use of the handcuffs paid twenty, John Smith ten, and his companion Walker five dollars. The summary treatment administered by the Mayor in this case will in all probability have a beneficial effect upon the rowdies.

[Before an Uptown Alderman.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Robert Reigh and Wm. Quigley got into an altercation in a store in the Diamond two weeks ago, concerning some stories when Quigley avers Reigh circulated concerning him. Quigley threatened to whip Reigh the first time he repeated the story. Reigh resented the manner and language of Quigley with language equally strong, whereupon, it is alleged, Quigley struck Reigh a sudden and severe blow on the head with a club. The injury received by Reigh is very severe, inasmuch as he had to be conveyed to his residence, where he has remained ever since. A warrant was issued.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Wm. Addison, foreman of a shovel factory in the Fourth ward, dispensed with the services of Nicholas Doof a few days ago. Doof had been on a spree. The other day he visited the factory for the express purpose of "having that little matter out." Although the atmosphere was chilling, Addison preferred to warm up over his work, but as Nicholas insisted upon squaring the account by squaring his fists at the former, the latter made information before the Alderman charging Doof with a breach of the peace. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Reuter.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Gottlieb Letech visited the office of Frederick Leighter, in the third ward, last Monday, and in the course of a conversation which ensued, became so offensively personal in his remarks as to warrant Reichter in requesting Letech to vacate his office, whereupon Gottlieb acted in a disorderly and menacing manner. The Alderman issued a warrant.

IRON WINDOW SILLS.—S. L. Vera.

SOUTH SIDE.

CELLAR ROBBED.—The cellar of a widow woman residing in Birmingham, was invaded by thieves a night or two ago, and a lot of edibles carried off. They are welcome to them, providing they were of any benefit to them.

SENT TO HARRISBURG.—The act providing for a wharf in the borough of East Birmingham, published a few days since, has been sent to Harrisburg, and there is no doubt that it will pass, and without opposition.

NOT A DIVIDEND.—Many of the residents of the South Side think the rates charged by the Monongahela Water Company are very high, but when they learn that the Company has only paid a dividend on its stock, they will see at once that they are not getting rich so fast as is thought.

NEW CHURCH.—The German Catholics residing in Mt. Oliver, Lower St. Clair township, above East Birmingham borough, have in the course of erection a large brick church, which they will occupy as soon as completed. It is a very costly edifice, and reflects the highest credit on the projectors.

AN EXCEPTION.—A gentleman connected with an iron mill on the South Side takes exception to our item, that the iron mills in the boroughs were not all running, and avers that the reason why the one in which he is employed is running full time, and apparently have plenty of work to do. Other information to that effect is also been received.

A TOWN.—Once at the top of the hill overlooking the South Side boroughs, and a large sized town greets the eye. Here and there, all over the top of the hill, are dotted villages, which can be seen from Mt. Washington, above South Pittsburgh, to the Point, in the East Birmingham. Between these two points are the villages of Duquesne, Homestead, both thriving and growing with wonderful rapidity. We pay one to take a walk up the hill and look around.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—The most rapid progress is being made in building improvements in Lower St. Clair township, or rather on the top of the hills overlooking the South Side boroughs. Large tracts of land are converted into building lots and ready purchasers are found for all thus far offered for sale. As a consequence of the building boom, Messrs. Oliver, Allentown and Boydtown have sprung up and the residents of each are trying to outdo the other in the way of improvements, so that the whole top of the hill during working hours presents a scene like one vast carpenter shop.

BOUNDARY MESSENGER.—We were shown, yesterday, a copy of a small paper published in New Kingdom, Lower St. Clair township, and which had been sent to a citizen of East Birmingham, whose native place was the town mentioned. It was dated January 8th, and contained a number of items of interest to the poor children of the town in a public hall on Christmas day, and presented with simple but valuable gifts. Among the articles contributed to the fund for the same was the name of this citizen, which, by the way, is the first to appeared from America. The paper took great pleasure in mentioning that fact.

THE MOUNT OLIVER INCLINE PLANE.—The construction of the above named incline plane railway will be commenced in a few days, and the passage of the bill now in the Legislature. It is intended that it shall be an enterprise of the people, and accordingly every person so desiring can take shares in the road. It is now decided to run the road up Seventeenth street, East Birmingham, past the rear end of the Monongahela Water Works, to Mount Oliver. It is contemplated to erect a passenger railway station at the top of the hill, on the top of Mount Washington, a distance of perhaps two miles. The cars will be hauled up by a rope to be constructed until found necessary, but that in the end is the design of the corporators of the Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company, as we understand.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.—The citizens of Meadow street, East Birmingham, are indignant at the assessments made upon their property for the sewer now being laid between Josephine and Sarah streets, and, as already stated by us, are determined to test the authority of Councils to order the erection of such a sewer. It is said that the owners of property owners have been held, and a course of action adopted, and from the earnestness manifested, it is thought that the people will have some trouble. But for the benefit of the property owners we may say that the new paving law recently enacted for the borough gives the Councils the authority to order the sewer, and the building of this sewer. They wanted the sewer, too, but now they don't want to pay for it. There's the hitch.

Fire in East Birmingham.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in East Birmingham, which threatened for a time to prove disastrous, but which, owing to the promptness of the firemen, was extinguished with no other damage than might otherwise have been entailed. About the time stated, workmen employed in the glass factory of Messrs. King, Bell & Co., corner of Main and Short streets, discovered flames issuing from the pot-room in the basement of the factory. An alarm was imm